

LOPEZ DECLARES HIS INNOCENCE TO LAST FOREVER

SAYS HE GOT NONE OF REEPL'S SIX HUNDRED.

POLICE STILL HOLDING HIM.

They Believe He Is a Shrewd Confidence Man and Thinks They Have Evidence.

Jean Emil Lopez, identified as one of the two foreigners who swindled Joseph Repple of \$600 North Broadway out of \$600, stoutly protests his innocence.

Lopez, who is past middle age, admits being one of the two men who conducted negotiations for Repple's \$600, but declares that the "young man" who was his partner decamped with the money.

The police do not believe Lopez's declarations of innocence. While he describes himself as a dealer in antiques and a connoisseur of old ornaments and relics, the detectives classify him as a shrewd confidence man.

One piece of evidence that they regard as damaging against him is furnished by Police Officer Hannigan, who was taken from the Post-Dispatch. Hannigan saw Lopez talking to Franz Brannon, a St. Louis County farmer, another man with whom Lopez was talking about packages of money. Then Hannigan chased Lopez's companion, but the latter escaped. When he returned Lopez also had vanished.

Hannigan turned in a description of the man and Detective John Cordell arrested Lopez at Eighteenth and Chestnut streets Saturday night.

Lopez talks with a marked French accent. He says he has a wife and children in "Paris." He also mentions the fact that he has no friends, "no family," in this country. He tries to make the impression that he is an innocent victim of the wiles of the smooth young man with whom he operated.

Woman Arrested for Theft.

Rose Leader of 303 Manchester avenue was arrested Saturday in P. M. Rice cigar store, 30 North Fourth street, and charged with stealing a box of cigars, which, it is alleged, she had taken from the Imperial Pharmacy, 246 Morgan street, and was attempting to sell. The woman is 24 years old.

Dr. Hyatt Says Tuesday Will Be Fair.

SMOKE MINGLED WITH FOG

COMBINATION PROVED A NUISANCE TO PEDESTRIANS.

Rain Gained Entrance to City in Guise of Sleet, Which Rattled on Windows—Atomizer Shower Came First.

Not always will there be shadow and darkness. Not always will we know not whether it is day or night or some other time that is not of earth. Today is sad and dark and dreary. There will be a tomorrow. Dr. Hyatt says that it will be a bright tomorrow.

When Monday morning was still closely resembling Sunday night, Dr. Hyatt went to work to clear up things. They needed attention sadly. He looked to the south, to the west, to the north, and least to the east, from which should come light, and found this kind of weather for Tuesday: "Generally fair and colder." He can't keep the rain from staying here all day. It got in last night under the disguise of sleet, but he'll try to turn it into snow before Monday night.

The rain of today, the sleet of yesterday and the snow that is to come tonight are all parts of the storm that has its center about Cairo, Ill. At Cairo the precipitation is rain. So it is also in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. In the Upper Mississippi and the northwest it is snow.

The rain of today, the sleet of yesterday and the snow that is to come tonight are all parts of the storm that has its center about Cairo, Ill. At Cairo the precipitation is rain. So it is also in Tennessee and the Ohio Valley. In the Upper Mississippi and the northwest it is snow.

The Funny Side of the Smoke Blanket That Covered New St. Louis This Morning



When the darkness of the midnight Chases daylight from the morning, And the pall is on the city, Till the foghorn rings for luncheon, Then what wonder that the people, Rising by the loud alarm, Of the timepiece, think they've slumbered Through the daytime to p. m. time?

When the fog is on the steps, And the lamposts shed their glow, Through the gloom their eerie gleam, Who shall chide the absent-minded, Rapt astronomer who searches Through the blanket for an opening To the star-strewn vault of heaven, Looking for a little twinkler?

When the gloom is on the henroost, Past the proper time for cawing, And the rooster, true to duty, Shouts his matin blast in darkness, Shall we criticize the chicken, Mrs. Hen, if, quite disgusted, She to Mr. Rooster cackles: "Please go 'way and let me slumber?"

When the lanky blackness shadeth To the banking hour the city, And no moon nor star appeareth, Who shall smile at "Uncle Henry" Since, beholding naught but darkness, He reveleth and reveleth His opinion as to Lena, For 'tis true we have no moon yet?

FIGHT OVER 70 CENTS WAS FATAL

Anton Steinbecher, Saloon Keeper, Killed by Bartender.

SHOT AT ANOTHER MAN.

WILLIS S. GIBBS, A MOTORMAN, WOUNDED IN ARM.

Gibbs Is Said to Have Started Quarrel by Refusing to Pay for Drinks—John Rogies Did the Shooting.

Seventy cents' worth of liquor started a quarrel in Anton Steinbecher's saloon, Spring and Cottage avenues, Sunday evening at 9:05 o'clock, and when the affray was over the owner of the saloon lay on the floor dying, while Willis S. Gibbs, a motorman at whom the shot was aimed by John Rogies, the bartender, was running toward home with a severe wound in his arm.

Five shots were fired. The one that killed the saloon keeper struck him in the middle of the forehead and penetrated the brain, causing death in an hour and fifty minutes.

Steinbecher's family live above the saloon. Mrs. Steinbecher and her little daughter heard the shots and ran down stairs, finding Steinbecher mortally wounded. Mrs. Steinbecher flung her arms about her husband and helped to carry him to two saloon tables that were pushed together to make a cot.

An ambulance was summoned from the City Hospital and surgeons in the neighborhood were called. But he was beyond aid. He died on the tables and the saloon which had been the scene of revelry was a hall of mourning where a stricken wife watched all night alone with her dead.

ASSAULT ARRESTED. Rogies, the bartender, and Gibbs, the motorman, who has been working on the Cass avenue line of the St. Louis Transit Co., were arrested and held for the coroner.

There were two persons besides the principals who were eye-witnesses of the shooting. Henry Hausman, 260 Spring avenue, and W. J. McDougal, 1313 Spring avenue, were in the saloon at the time of the shooting. Hausman and Rogies tell substantially the same account of the quarrel, but Gibbs asserts that Rogies began to shoot without provocation. The story told by Hausman follows:

"Two motormen, one of whom was Gibbs, came into the saloon a little before 9 o'clock. They drank several glasses of beer and then began throwing dice to see who should pay for the drinks. At length Gibbs' friend left.

"Gibbs stayed a little while and then asked for another drink, which Rogies refused to give him until he paid 70 cents already due for the drinks. At length Gibbs' friend left.

"You have to lick it out of me," said Gibbs, referring to Rogies' demand for the 70 cents.

"Gibbs continued to chat and did not seem to be in an ugly frame of mind until when he started to leave the saloon. Rogies called to him and told him he would have to pay for the drinks before he went away. 'I'll see about that,' declared Gibbs. 'I'll come back that bar after you.'

"Gibbs reached over the bar and Rogies warned him, but Gibbs walked around the end of the bar and started to go behind it. Rogies drew a revolver and pointed it at the intruder, but Gibbs kept on and an instant later the bartender fired.

"Steinbecher, to get hit, must have been in the entrance between his saloon and the grocery. I heard him groan and saw him sink to the floor, with his hand to his head. I think it was the first shot fired that struck him, but I am not sure about that. Rogies did not fire the second shot Steinbecher and kept on firing until five shots in all had been fired.

"Rogies was taken to his home 2532 North Spring avenue. He said that the shooting was unprovoked.

"Gibbs was taken to the Ninth District station, but Gibbs, being wounded in the arm, was taken to the City Hospital."

COLD FOR THE SOUTHLAND. The weather bureau issued the following cold wave bulletin Monday afternoon: "There will be freezing temperature in Arkansas, northern Louisiana and central Texas by Tuesday morning; temperatures will drop 20 degrees in northern Texas and 15 degrees in Oklahoma by Tuesday morning."

INJURED ON ICY PAVEMENTS. Two Persons Were Severely Hurt Yesterday.

Icy pavements injured two persons Sunday. Mrs. John Slater of Alton, Ill., fell in front of 204 Washington avenue and sustained a fracture of the left leg. She was taken to the City Hospital. John Harrigan of 2031 Rutger street fell at North Market street and sustained a broken arm. He was treated at the City Dispensary and sent home.

A HELPFUL STORE. This is the season of the year when big hearts grow bigger and slim purses grow slimmer. Many persons with generous natures find it a difficult matter to purchase enough gift things to go round.

There's at least one reliable store that extends a friendly hand to people in this predicament. At this store you can purchase useful gifts, such as Clothing, Hats, Shoes, Umbrellas and Underwear, for Men and Women, Boys and Girls on easy terms of payment. Simply come and choose what you want, have it charged and pay in small weekly, bi-weekly or monthly payments. The store we refer to is that of Meier, Rosenbloom & Co., at 411 Washington avenue, upstairs.

Statistics show that the longest lived people have generally been those who made Meier's the principal store.

DEATH MAY BRING OFFICIAL ACTION

Health Department to Prosecute Parent if Boy Dies.

Assistant Health Commissioner Charles W. Francis says that if the refusal of Dilite Case to permit physicians to treat his son, Daniel, suffering with typhoid pneumonia, results in the boy's death, he will institute a prosecution.

"I shall keep a careful watch on the burial permits," said Mr. Francis, "and if one is received bearing the Case boy's name I shall lose no time in requesting the police to arrest the father.

Case refused Sunday to permit the dissection of his son, who died Saturday, although a policeman and Dr. Michael J. Dwyer of the city dispensary staff pleaded with him.

Case told a Post-Dispatch reporter Saturday night that the tenets of his creed are that if faith and prayer do not prove efficacious, it is the divine will that the boy shall die. To resort to the use of medicines would result, the father said, in the loss of his immortal soul.

SENT FOR A PHYSICIAN. Yesterday the boy had a sinking spell and the father relaxed his creed sufficiently to send for Dr. J. H. Shoultice of 204 Morgan street, but it was with the understand-

ing that the physician should merely diagnose the case and make no attempt to administer any medicine.

Dr. Shoultice told him the boy needed a heart stimulant and acid for the stomach, but the parent would not allow the medicine to be given. Adverting to the fact that his son frequently with whiskey or olive oil, the physician took his leave. Dr. Shoultice paid another visit of his own accord, and yesterday the boy's temperature, he found, had risen to 103 degrees. Dr. Shoultice warned the father it would be his duty to administer medicine were given. Case again replied that it was against his religion, and Dr. Shoultice went away.

Case is not without money, and aside from failure to provide medical attention for the boy, takes as good care of him as any one could. The stable in the rear of 210 Washington avenue is kept warm and clean, and the father watches by the boy day and night. He says he is a member of the Church of God, and argues that if Providence is willing the boy will recover and if not, that no effort could save his life.

Accused of Stealing Purse.—Fred Smith of 3108 South Ninth street, aged 21, was arrested yesterday morning, charged with stealing a purse containing \$23 from Peter Taskasch, a trooper from Jefferson Barracks, while the latter was asleep in a saloon at 121 South Broadway Saturday night. It is alleged that Smith stole a revolver at the same time from C. H. Ogden of 1807 South Seventh street. Smith denies both charges.

Wedding Rings (Solid Gold). Finest qualities, \$3.00 to \$20. Mermod & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust. Write for catalogue. Mailed free.

Clothing Damaged by Fire.—The stock of the St. Louis Pants Co. was damaged \$1000 by fire in their establishment at 211 Washington avenue Sunday morning. The Coyte & Sergeant Silk Manufacturing Co. was damaged \$1000 by water. The fire in some waste matter on the fourth floor.

PARENTS ANGRY AT PRINCIPAL

Methods of Physical Culture Examination in Class of Girls Cause Objection.

Special to the Post-Dispatch. CHICAGO, Dec. 13.—The removal of Miss Genevieve Taylor, principal of the Larimer School in Evanston, is demanded by angry parents because she requested a down girls between the ages of 14 and 16 to disrobe in a school ante-room and submit to a physical examination by Dr. Anna Glass.

The girls have recently taken up physical culture and Miss Taylor desired their measurements "before taking."

The girls were bewildered at the command, but, accustomed to obedience, started to obey the order. Some of them hesitated when half undressed. They were ordered to remove their clothing and complied.

Dr. Glass then made her measurements. The girls were then ordered to put their clothes on again. When they reached home they informed their parents of what had taken place.

Edward Booth represents the angry parents, and he threatens to bring a suit for damages against the school board. He thinks that if the teachers wish to measure the girls in a nude condition, they should first obtain the consent of the mothers, and then have the measurements made in the presence of the mothers in their homes.

Severely Injured by Fall.—Louis Pierce, a laborer, 24 years old, slipped off the roof of a Burlington box car at the foot of Red Bud avenue, Sunday afternoon, and sustained a fracture of the spine and internal injuries. He lives at 641 Red Bud avenue. His condition is considered very serious.

Balky Stomachs.

They Show No Structural Defects, Exhibit No Evidence of Real Disease—Because they Are Fagged, Lazy or Contrary, They Won't Work.

Food Lies in them for Hours, Decomposing, Rotting, Fermenting, Forming Noxious Compounds, that Poison the System, and Overtax those Organs that Have to Eliminate It, Instead of Nutritious Chyle that will Enrich the Blood so it May Feed the Various Tissues and Structures of the Body.



When the stomach won't work the whole body suffers as every tissue or structure of the body depends on the stomach for nourishment and renewal.

If the stomach is weak, inactive and unable to properly digest food it not only subjects the body to a state of chronic semi-starvation or habitually half-digested condition that weakens it and renders it less productive of accomplishment and less resistant to disease, but it allows of the absorption of half-digested, rotting material that is a positive poison to it and taxes the eliminative organs to expel it from the body. Thus it will be seen that indigestion and distention, the disturbed rest, from horrors of insomnia and the dreadful caprices of nightmare are the most insignificant part of indigestion and that real danger lurks behind the condition.

Few people seem to realize the dangers of weak, defective and disordered digestion. Health reports do not give it as a cause of death because some other disease seems to work destructive changes, only made possible by the imperfect digestion, and the death is accredited to them.

There are many medicines on the market intended to correct and improve perverted or impaired digestion, but none are so safe, so economical, so convenient, so effective, so satisfactory, so popular as are Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. Whether the dyspepsia is of long standing or is only a case of temporary indigestion, they give prompt relief and pronounced results. Their regular use for a time will cure all forms of gastric insufficiency so that "good digestion will wait on appetite and health on both."

By promoting perfect digestion all tissues and structures are better fed and take on healthy activity, the blood becomes rich, the flesh sound and firm, the nerves strong, the eyes bright, the skin clear, the mind alert and cheerful, and one begins to feel the best of life—the joy of mere living.

Mr. Thomas Seale, Mayfield, Calif., says: "I have used and recommended Stuart's Tablets because there is nothing like them to keep the stomach right."

Dr. J. Davis of Langton, Va., says: "I have used five years for dyspepsia, but in no case has it not been cured by Stuart's Tablets. I can say that Stuart's Tablets are the best for the stomach."

TO LOS ANGELES AND SAN FRANCISCO

A personally conducted Tourist Sleeping Car Line is operated by the

WABASH LINE

AND ITS CONNECTIONS.

Leaving St. Louis every Tuesday, reaching Los Angeles on Friday mornings and San Francisco on Saturday mornings following.

TRAIN LEAVES UNION STATION AT 2:20 P. M.

Every attention paid to passengers en route.

Ticket Office, N. E. Cor. Eighth and O'ive.

Waltham Watches.

"Constant as the Northern Star."

"The Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent free upon request.

American Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

Ingalls Sells Waltham

WATCHES AND SOLID GOLD JEWELRY AND DIAMONDS FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. EST. 21 YEARS. 1228 OLIVE ST.

DR. BELL'S PINE-TAR-HONEY

Is Guaranteed to Cure Coughs, Colds and LaGrippe.

See that the Bell Trade Mark is on every bottle.

There is none "Just as Good."

ALL DRUGGISTS SELL IT IN 25c, 50c and \$1.00 BOTTLES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND

Night Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and up to \$2.50. The Big Musical FIDDLE-DEE-DEE. 60 PEOPLE GO. EVERYTHING NEW. Next Sunday Matinee—Royal Lullaby.

HAVLIN'S

25c Matinee Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday. 25c Matinee THE HEART OF MARYLAND. Night Prices 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00 and up to \$2.50. 40c Mat. Next—"The Black Viper." Realistic.

OLYMPIC-TONIGHT.

MATINEE SATURDAY. ANNA HELD, "THE LITTLE DUCHESS." With the most beautiful show on the stage, and SAILOR, the queen of song.

CENTURY-TONIGHT.

Special Prices at Wed. Mat., 25c to \$1.00. MR. TIM MURPHY. Presenting The Great Comedy. Strong Cast, including MISS DOROTHY SEEVERS. Realistic Matinee Saturday. Next Sunday—ROBERT EDSON.

COLUMBIA

ALL THIS WEEK AND NEXT SUNDAY. The Great Sparrow. Bellman and Moore. Mr. and Mrs. Thorne & Ma. Fracelli and Lewis. Grot and Grot. John Hayden. The Wabash. John Powers. Violette and Vio. Crawford and Stanley. The Klondike. 15c-35c-50c. All Orchestras 5c-10c reserved, 15c.

IMPERIAL

25c WILLIS GRANGER in "MAT. GYPSY JACK." TODAY. Next Week—"Only a Shop Girl."

STANDARD

The Home of Folly. Two Frolins Daily. Musical Comedy. LONDON BELLES. Next Attraction—Imperial Burlesques.

DENTISTS.

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL ROOMS. 415 N. 3rd St. (N. W. Corner). DENT. 1ST-1ST-PAINLESS EXTRACTION. DR. J. H. Case, Prop. Open 1000 1st St. 1st Floor.

WINTER RESORTS.

HOT SPRINGS, ARK. The Park Hotel. Open 1000 1st St. 1st Floor. Under New Management. C. & H. B. B. B.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

Founded by JOSEPH PULITZER. Published by
THE PULITZER PUBLISHING CO., 210-12 N. Broadway.

The cannonading has begun in Venezuela. Will there be an extra session of the Peace Congress?

The ghost of Monroe must have come near bobbing up when those cannons went off at Puerto Cabello.

Make the happiest day of the year happy for all. It can be done by contributing something to the Christmas Festival fund.

It is not easy for a war lord to be reasonable. Emperor William is represented as angry because the Venezuelans have refused to be terrified.

Certainly Gov. Dockery could not have winked at the overlooking of the \$10 insurance brokerage license tax, which is said to have cost the state thousands of dollars.

THE GREATEST WESTERN NEWSPAPER.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch of last Sunday was from every standpoint the greatest newspaper ever issued in the West or South—greatest in size, in circulation, in beauty, in advertising, in contents. It was a superb exhibit of the progress that has been made in the art of newspaper making. It was full of pictures, beautifully reproduced. Its contributors were of the highest class, the subject matter being full of interest and information.

There were 280 columns of news from all parts of the world, and interesting special features illustrated in the most artistic manner.

There were 305 columns of mercantile advertising. Altogether, the edition comprised 84 pages, of which 206,983 complete papers were distributed to subscribers; or, in other words, the Sunday Post-Dispatch reached approximately 4 MILLION READERS.

From the best obtainable information, not more than five other Sunday newspapers in the entire United States equaled this circulation.

In columns of advertising, the paper exceeded the next local competitor by 81 columns, and the next highest competitor by 92 columns, this excess over each alone marking a greater amount of advertising than appeared in any other Sunday newspaper in St. Louis.

Eight freight cars were required to bring the white paper used in the edition from the mills in the State of Maine to St. Louis. Each copy weighed a pound and a quarter, and a small army of men were required to make the newspaper. The edition was the most expensive newspaper ever issued in the West.

The quickness of the public to appreciate the value of a great modern Sunday newspaper representing the highest progress in newspaper making, was shown in the demands, which were far greater than anticipated and made it necessary to curtail orders.

In the city and country the sales of the Sunday Post-Dispatch were greater than those of the two St. Louis newspapers with the next largest circulation combined.

In the advertising of local merchants, the Sunday Post-Dispatch outstripped all competitors and all previous records with a total of 182 columns, about 50 columns in excess of its next competitor.

The rain and sleet and snow and gloom of a chilly Sunday mattered little. There was the great Christmas Post-Dispatch of 84 pages in so many thousands of St. Louis homes.

THE VENEZUELAN BUSINESS.

Matters have proceeded so far in Venezuela that the origin of the quarrel is lost sight of.

Nations do not destroy fleets, bombard custom houses and blockade ports to collect trifling debts. By their barbarous violence Germany and England have disclosed, at least, that they are not on a collecting trip to South American waters.

It is more reasonable to suppose that it is a venture in imperialism, a speculation in "high politics." Germany wants South American territory for colonies. England wants territory wherever she can pick it up without danger of being brought to book by an equal or superior power. Together they are "running a bluff" on the United States. They are testing the temper of the Washington government and want to find out just how far they may go without incurring the hostility of the American people.

Mr. Chamberlain represents this variety of imperialism in England. It would be interesting to know if the initiative in this wretched enterprise came from him or the German Emperor. It seems time for the Washington government to find out what these two worthies are after. It is plain they are not acting as a collecting agency. Wouldn't it be good policy to make them define their aim and at the same time remind them that American patience, humanity and policy may be tried too severely?

The briquette-making machinery from Germany to be exhibited at the World's Fair will be very interesting and will rank with the wonderful improvements in soft-coal heating stoves, some of which are now preferred even to the best anthracite heaters.

MONEY FOR THE CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

The Post-Dispatch and the committees of ladies and gentlemen who have the Christmas Festival work in hand have done their part to make the event a success. As described in Sunday's Post-Dispatch, the plans this year are broad and liberal, including a first-class Christmas dinner for every man, woman and child in St. Louis not otherwise provided for. Special arrangements have been made for use of the south side of the Exposition building, for the single men, as well as for the Coliseum for families and for women and children, so as to avoid the possibility of crushing and disappointment. There will be Santa Claus in his automobile, with a harem of attendants. An entertainment on the stage will please old and young. Dinner will be announced and signaled by a well-drilled band. A giant Christmas tree and tables loaded with toys and candles will afford joy to the little ones. And hundreds of baskets full of good things to eat will be sent out to the sick and the aged who are unable to be present.

The plans are magnificent. Nothing has been left to chance. There are plenty of volunteers. There will be feasting and entertainment for all. If the plans can be carried out. But money is needed to do this. The success of the festival depends on the generosity of the well-to-do people of St. Louis. This is their festival—an act of hospitality from the citizens in general to those who have been unfortunate and are in need. The appeal is made to every citizen who can do something towards making the festival the success contemplated. What will you give?

Amazing abuses are reported in the free transportation of many persons, not connected with the government, to the Philippines. These persons have been fed as well as transported, and have had a "good time." There will be a deep interest in the assimilation of the Philippines so long as it brings free rides and free eating. "Imperialism" is a very agreeable innovation.

THE VETERAN'S FAREWELL.

Calista A. Grow's last speech in Congress is like his first—a strong, earnest appeal for humanity and right against the forces of selfishness and ignorance. More than half a century ago this veteran entered Congress. He became one of the foremost champions of freedom. He was the author of the free homestead act, which has proved so great a blessing to the American people, and in this speech he set forth the principles of freedom in terms as applicable today as then.

Mr. Grow's valedictory is another proclamation of right and selflessness. He pleads for a better understanding between employer and workman, a better mode of settling differences, a less arbitrary and more friendly relation between the laborer and the capitalist, and the peace of all citizens, in the end, is a contest of endurance between hunger and thirst, between the human stomach and the income of capital. The laborer must eat and the capitalist must live. The laborer must eat and the capitalist must live.

to promote the general welfare or at least to do nothing to its injury."

Mr. Grow's career has been remarkably consistent. He has held faithfully to the doctrines which he taught in his youth and early manhood. He began pleading for the poor, the homeless, the oppressed. He bids farewell to his countrymen with the same plea.

There is something impressive in the spectacle of this old man whose mind and heart are fresh as those of a youth. It is an example and a lesson. Unselfish work is the best preservation of health and a useful life.

Secretary Shaw is telling Wall Street that it can expect no aid from the treasury, but treasury history has a way of repeating itself.

A PERTINENT QUESTION

Did the General Assembly of Missouri pass the anti-trust law to supply a sandbag for lawyer politicians with which to coerce combinations into buying out competitive concerns at high prices?

This question is suggested by the facts of the case of the state of Missouri against the American Tobacco Co. which have been published in the Post-Dispatch. Ex-Gov. William J. Stone used his influence with Attorney-General Crow to induce him to bring out proceedings against the tobacco combine. When the combine absorbed the Liggett & Meyer Tobacco Co. at a high price, ex-Gov. Stone dropped out of the case and, in the language of Bret Harte, "the subsequent proceedings interested him no more." His St. Louis clients had no further interest in the case. Attorney-General Crow was left holding the bag.

Does the legislature of Missouri endorse this use of the law to pass to protect the people of the state from oppressive combinations?

Do the people of Missouri approve the use of the state's anti-trust laws, the state's name and courts to force good bargains with trusts for enterprising citizens? Is this the purpose of the Democratic party's anti-trust campaign?

This question goes to the heart of the question of electing Stone to the United States senatorship to succeed Vest.

On the 14th of last December the mercury in St. Louis went down to 3 degrees below zero; on the 15th it was 5 degrees below; on the 17th it was only 1 degree above and on the 19th it again stood at 3 below. Dr. Hyatt should use his best endeavors to keep it above throughout the present December.

The careless smoker not only sets fire to buildings but he frequently ignites himself. Congressman Hildebrandt, in lighting a cigar, has burnt off all his front hair and one of his eyebrows. Doubtless he had no whiskeys, as no mention is made of them in the reports of the conflagration.

If it is true that Venezuela was making arrangements to settle all the foreign claims against her when the ultimatum was declared, she is entitled to the sympathy and support of the United States. The display of force in such a case cannot be justified.

The people of Washington can get neither hard coal nor soft. With this object lesson right in front of it, Congress may possibly act on the President's suggestion that the tariff duty on anthracite should be removed.

The Germans in Venezuela who have volunteered to defend their adopted country have shown the highest patriotism. There is no more genuine patriot than the man who recognizes his duty to the land of his adoption.

The insurance companies are entitled to fair treatment and the insured to adequate protection. There should be enough statesmanship in the Missouri legislature to insure justice to both.

With President Baer quoting from the Declaration of Independence and also acting as the agent of Providence, a great deal of good will be done in Pennsylvania this winter.

Resolutions of disgust will be due from the people of the United States if the Senate refuses to admit Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico to the Union.

If land is being bought in Texas and Louisiana at the rate of 100,000 acres a month, there should be no uneasiness about American emigration to Canada.

Uncle Mark Hanna insists that we shall stand pat and let the trusts alone. That is his slogan, he says. Dinna ye hear the slogan, Ted?

POST-DISPATCH SNAP SHOTS.

Though Senator Hanna is declining the presidency, it is not well to chump at conclusions.

"What is this unfathomable mystery we call life?" said Thomas B. Reed. And finally he gave it up.

The capture of the thief who picks pockets at funerals may considerably reduce the grief of such occasions.

It is said that a saloon with a piano will get no new license. A jag unaccompanied by music, however, will come no cheaper.

As more than half the centenarians in the United States are negroes, slavery, whatever its evils may have been, did not shorten life.

President Kruger lost his thumb in firing at a rhinoceros. How fortunate that both President Roosevelt's thumbs were saved in Mississippi, where so many bears are shot!

Castro appears to have the support of all his countrymen, including the revolutionists, and the Venezuelans insist that God is with them. The Boers, however, had a similar impression.

Take one young man with several unnecessary, expensive habits, and one young woman who is lazy, careless and wasteful, and we have a good recipe for either continuous poverty or speedy divorce.

The roar of the River des Peres at the World's Fair site while the lightning was lightning and the thunder was thundering might have scared some of the visitors if the Fair had been in full operation. This terrible storm will have to be watched in 1904.

Prof. Wilder's Popular Science Monthly explanation of the origin of scrolls and loops on fingers and palms is interesting in connection with palmistry. He says they are the vestiges of walking pads or callouses caused by contact with the ground when we walked on all fours. Shall we monkey with palmistry any longer?

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW ORLEANS—Experience shows that all classes are benefited in former times is a much debated question. Into which the Post-Dispatch cannot enter.

J. B. H.—No. It isn't proper to give your lady friend wearing apparel for a Christmas present.

M. E. R.—No, there is no "stammering institution" in St. Louis, but any physician can advise you where to get treatment.

SUBSCRIBER—Where can you sell good home-made cakes and pies? Advertise in the Post-Dispatch and customers will come.

KNICKERBOCKER—Don't know "A Blacksmith's Wife." Go to Public Library, where you can find it if there is such a recitation.

SHURBAN—Compute the interest for the year, add to the principal, which thus becomes a new principal upon which to compute the interest, and so on. You can get rule and examples in any arithmetic.

C.—A negro entitled to the presidential chair? No, not as a negro; neither is a white man entitled to it as such. Any male citizen, natural born, whether white, black, yellow or brown, may aspire to office and honor, and if he can persuade the people to vote for him he can possess and enjoy it. All persons born in this country are held citizens.

The Dividend Mania.

From the Washington Post.
The mania for dividends has wrecked many a concern which had a basis of real value. The payment of dividends from the profits of earnings was what ruined the Lesseps canal enterprise on the Isthmus of Panama. It caught the dupes of Mrs. Howe and her woman's bank of Boston. It gave the firm organized by Ferdinand Ward its opportunity for a career of successful fraud. It is a deplorable temporary trouble for a struggling undertaking which has had enough vitality to survive, just as kitting checks and releasing securities have pulled a venturesome banker here and there through a crisis. But it is a poison in the financial blood and most of the people who resort to it succumb to its noxious power sooner or later.

The Public Domain.

From the Minneapolis Tribune.
One point brought out prominently in Secretary Hitchcock's report will earn him the gratitude of western settlers and intend the settlers in his protest against the sale of public lands by the hands by the cattle combines and against what are called "hobo" claims—that is to say the filing upon lands by persons who do not intend to settle permanently on them, but to eventually turn them over to some capitalist or company that has "grub stakes" them and peddle them for their time. There is a law pending in Congress to do away with all this, and the secretary earnestly recommends its passage. That is right. Let the public domain be preserved, so far as possible, for the home-

THE POST-DISPATCH'S DAILY MAGAZINE

JUST A MINUTE

WITH THE
POST-DISPATCH
POET AND PHILOSOPHER

VENER.

If you your conversation with a few bright things would vary. To scatter the impression you are strictly erudite. Just list some foreign phrases from a handy dictionary. And then when you have a chance, with infinite delight.

Just memorize the meaning of some Greek and Latin phrases—
Faux pas, ad lib, de trop, au fait, chef d'oeuvre and O mores!—
And conversation you can then conduct in all its phases. And with these words embellish and illuminate your stories.

Cum grano salis, bete noire, ad finem and ad gustum.
Furor scribendi, animo et fide, quid pro quo—
If to employ such foreign terms it shall become your custom.

In conversation no one else with you will have a show.

See argumentum ad tacillum, inter se, mon ami, in puris naturalibus, in capite and plexit. Remember, though your talk by some may be considered gaudy. The reputation of a man is what he makes or thinks it.

What Would You Have Done?

The brave citizen who continually puts himself on the back and says, "Well, I'd like to see a highwayman hold me up!" with many fervid declarations of what he would do under those circumstances, may learn something to his interest by harkening to the sad story of Charles Turney of Easton avenue.

Mr. Turney was held up in the good old-fashioned way. Two men sprang upon him from an alley, pointed revolvers at his teeth and commanded him to shell out. They got away with \$9 in good American money and a gold watch.

Did Mr. Turney knock anybody down? Did he shoot anybody full of holes? Did he cry out in a commanding tone, "Get out of here, you white-livered imps of Beelzebub, or I will blow your brains out?" Did he boldly refuse to stand and deliver, and fight his assailants until he was overpowered and left bleeding on the scene—that is, on the ground?

Did Mr. Turney do anything? He did not. Why? Because he was frozen stiff with fear. He did not even make an outcry, for his jaws refused to work. Several men were passing in the immediate vicinity, but that meant nothing to the paralyzed Mr. Turney, for he was speechless and a jiffy the robbers had his possessions and were gone.

Now, of course, you—but why speculate on what you would have done? You never can tell till you have been there.

Let's see—did Elbert Hubbard mention the subject of alimony in the letter to Garcia?

The gambler, too, would rather be "right" than President.

GOVERNOR STONE'S LETTER.

From the Lexington (Mo.) News.

In an interview published by the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, ex-Gov. Stephens charged that ex-Gov. Stone had by persistent urging prevailed upon him to make an appointment which resulted in a beneficial contract for the client of Gov. Stone's at the expense of the state. In short, Stephens made a charge of lobbying against Gov. Stone. In telling of the occurrence he stated that Gov. Stone monopolized the long-distance telephone at Jefferson City. To this Gov. Stone made a strange reply over his signature, ignoring the main charge of lobbying, he makes some special denials of facts, and growing highly indignant over the charge of monopolizing the telephone, he says in reference to it that Gov. Stephens told an untruthful lie.

Sometimes a hot-headed man, smarting under an accusation, in a fit of passion, on the spur of the moment, uses such language, and is excused for it. In fact, people rather admire a man whose rash impetuous nature causes him to make such breaches of good manners, but this is always considered as something for which an excuse is due. They are not meritorious, but are faults, and none are more ready to admit them to be such than the hot-tempered man himself.

If Gov. Stone had used this language in the heat of passion one might make this excuse for him, but the context of the letter shows it to be nothing of the kind. It is a most artfully written letter, carefully and cautiously considered. Every word is weighed. It is the letter of a coldly calculating man. Its aim is to draw all the attention to the charge of monopolizing the telephone, away from the charge of lobbying. If the telephone charge was all, whether true or false, it would not be worth a moment's notice. But on this innocent statement all the wrath of an outraged nature is poured. Considered in this light the use of such language is inexcusable. It is an insult to the people of the state. It presumes that its use will recommend the user to the people of the state. It is a kind of a campaign speech, the language of the bathroom and the brothel transferred to the hustings. In such a manner as to reach men and their sons, wives and daughters in their nakedness. Gov. Stone deserves the severest censure for publishing such a letter. Whatever one may be as between the two ex-governors, no one of right thinking can refrain from condemning the publication of such language, especially in the cold blood, calculating way in which it was done. We can say here, though, that if the interview of Gov. Stephens and the letter of denial by Gov. Stone were taken into court, judgment on the pleadings would be given against Gov. Stone on every material charge made against him. The state of Missouri has been represented heretofore by gentlemen. Gov. Stone has shown himself to be nothing of a statesman, but a vulgar politician, and to this he has lately added conduct unbecoming a gentleman.

AN AWFUL VOID.



Empty Edwy: Glad I ain't a cow, anyway. Hungry Hank: How so? Empty Edwy: Dey've got seven stum-micks, ain't dey?

A QUESTION OF ORIGIN.

"Mamma, is Mr. Coupons rich as mud?" "O—well, perhaps he is." "Mamma, why didn't God use mud to make the rest of us steeper dust?"—Washington Times.

QUASHED.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"William," asked the regular patron, "is this real pumpkin pie?" "It's de punkiest we got, sah," stiffly replied the austere waiter.

MISSOURI ODD FACTS.

H. V. Carson of "Rosalee vicinity" is to receive \$12,000 as a prize for guessing the exact Ohio vote for secretary of state.

Clairborne F. Jackson, who, as governor of Missouri, tried to take the state out of the Union, was married three times, and each time to a daughter of old Dr. Sappington. Clump Clark tells the story that when Clairborne came after the third of the doctor's daughters, the old man said: "All right, Clab, take her, but for heaven's sake don't come back after the old woman."

A. L. McCawley of Carthage enjoys the unusual distinction of being able to either marry a couple or get a divorce for them. Mr. McCawley is a preacher and now occupies the pulpit of the Cassville Methodist Church. He was formerly a lawyer, and when, the other day, an old client appeared to him for help, he laid aside his clerical togs long enough to get her a divorce in the Jasper County Circuit Court.

A PUZZLE PICTURE.



"HURRY, HENRY; YOU ARE SO SLOW." WHERE IS HE?

Poems You Ought to Know

THE BRIDE.

Her finger was so small the ring
Would not stay on, which they did bring—
It was too wide a peck.
And to say truth for out it must—
It looked like the great collar-just
About our young colts' neck.

Her feet beneath her petticoat,
Like little mice, stole in and out.
As if they feared the light;
But O, she dances such a way!
No sun upon an Easter-day
Is half so fine a sight.

Her cheeks so rare a white was on,
No daisy made more next her chin.
Who sees had stung it undone;
For streaks of red were mingled there.
Such as are on a Catharine pear.
The side that's next the sun.

Her lips were red; and one was thin.
Compared to the other next her chin.
Some bees had stung it newly;
But, Dick, her eyes so guard her face,
I durst no more upon them gaze
Than on the sun in July.

Her mouth so small, when she does speak,
Thou'dst swear her teeth her words did break.
That they might passage get;
But she so handled still the matter,
Thy came as good as ours, or better,
And are not spent a whit.

SIR JOHN STURKING.

A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY.

Truth is the strong thing. Let
man's life be true.
BROWNING.

REFLECTIONS OF A BACHELOR.

Woman is the weaker vessel filled with
tears.
Women's rights begin where men's wrongs
leave off.
A great many more men would want to
go to church if there was a law against it.
When a woman makes up her mind to
marry a man the way she begins to catch
him, and does catch him is to make him un-
derstand she would not marry him for
anything under the sun.—New York Press.

CHILLING WIT.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"Say, Willie, don't you wish Santa Claus
had brought you a bathin' suit 'stead of
skates?"



"Say, Willie, don't you wish Santa Claus
had brought you a bathin' suit 'stead of
skates?"

A SELF-EVIDENT FACT.

"Timo was, said the tramp, sadly, "when
I owned a big plantation."
"You seem to have a good deal of real
estate on your hands yet," replied the
woman of the house, casting a cold and
sarcastic eye upon his grimy paws.—Wash-
ington Times.

PRESIDENT AS A SIDE-STEPPER.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel.
President Roosevelt has developed side-
stepping abilities which may well cause the
pugilistic Mr. Corbett and his followers to
turn green with envy.

One at a Time.

From Judge.
"I understand that another insurance has
broken out," said one South American insur-
ance leader.
"That isn't fair," said his companion, who was
plainly annoyed. "This insurance has the foot."

ADVANTAGE OF ADVERTISING.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"Will you allow me to ask you a ques-
tion?" interrupted a man in the audience.
"Certainly, sir," said the speaker.
"You have been giving us a lot of figures
about immigration, increase in wealth, the
growth of trusts, and all that," said the
man. "Let's see what you know about ag-
riculture yourself. How do you find the great-
est common divisor?"
Slowly and deliberately the orator took a
drink of water.
Then he pointed his finger straight at the
questioner. "Agrothology flashed from his eyes
and he replied in a voice that made the gay
jets quiver."
"Advertise for it, you ignoramus!"

AMBIGUOUS.

"What is Jenks doing lately?"
"Looking for trouble principally."
"Does he find it?"
"Doesn't have a bit of trouble."—Kansas
City Journal.

AVUNCULAR.

"If I thought I could get anything for
the gold in my teeth," said Ardup, gloom-
ily, "I would go and pawn it."
"What would be the use?" said Betrons.
"You would go around then putting up a
poorer mouth than ever."—Chicago Trib-
une.

AMBITIOUS.



"I hope you will always be a good little
girl."
"I hope not, ma'am. I want to be a young
lady some time."

AN ACRIMONIOUS ENDING.

From the Chicago Tribune.
"Speaking of a 'hot finish,'" remarked
Uncle Allen Sparks, "there's the wasp."

PARIS THEATER ABUSES.

The comfort and cleanliness of the The-
ater Francaise and of the Theater Sara-
Bernhardt have opened the eyes of Paris
lans to the disgraceful condition of the
popular theaters, such as the Varietes, the
Palais Royal, the Porte Saint Martin and
the Renaissance.

The first abuse is in regard to tickets.
By a preconcerted arrangement between
the woman in charge of the box-office and
the ticket brokers all the good seats have
been ceded to the latter, and the profits of
this scheme of organized robbery have been
divided. Some American theaters have
the same plan.

Another abuse tolerated by no other
theater-going public but that of Paris is
the "ouverture" or female usher. These
are broken-down, jabbering women, reek-
ing with the aroma of garlic, who tear of
the corners of your flimsy paper ticket,
and show you where your seats are sit-
uated. These ouvrieres receive no remun-
eration from the management, and, like
their colleagues, the women who give you
wooden checks with numbers in exchange
for your overcoat or wraps, are driven to
regard the public as their natural prey.

These harpies dun you at inopportune
moments for their tips—10 cents for the
wardrobe keeper and another 10-cent piece
for the usher. These abuses are supple-
mented by the program sellers, for the
old-fashioned practice of making the spec-
tators pay for their programs is still
retained at most of the boulevard theaters.

Quittable. He was willing to bet a year's
salary that the statement was a lie; there-
fore, in a downtown saloon one day last
week, the evidence was placed before him.
Two pretty guinea pigs were produced for
experimentation, and the captain (being of
his majesty's service) could not be induced
to see the joke for a long time, even
though unable to find a tail by which it
suspended the little animal.—New York Press

The Origin of Toys.

Everybody knows that a toy is a thing
with which the children play, but every-
body does not know that toys have a long
long history, and that nearly everyone
from the jumping-jack to the Christmas
tree, has a very honorable ancestry. On
day all these playthings were taken just
as seriously as the tools and weapons and
other appurtenances of man. Nay, they
were often his most cherished possessions,
they were symbols of his religious aspira-
tions, factors in his worship, sometimes
the very images of the gods themselves.
Little by little their old uses have been for-
gotten, but no doubt they are just as use-
ful and just as honorable nowadays, since
they serve to keep the youngsters out of
 mischief and to give them healthful en-
joyment.—December Woman's Home Com-
panion.

The Mouth.

A boy was required by his teacher to
write an essay on "The Mouth," and this
is what he wrote: "The mouth is the front
door to the face. It is the aperture to the
cold storage of our anatomy. It is the
hatched of toothache and the bungler of
oratory. The mouth is the crimson altar
to the liver; it is the foundation of patri-
otism and the toothiest for pie. Without the
mouth the politician would be a wand-
erer on the face of the earth and go down in a
dishonored grave. It is the grosser's blindest
the dentist's hope. It is the insupport-
able lunch counter when attached to a woman
and a tavern stand when attached to a man."

</

MONEY ORDER WAS "RAISED"

S. A. Sutherland Arrested in Chicago for Alleged Postal Swindle.

Postoffice Inspector Dice caused the arrest of J. A. Sutherland, alias J. E. Sutherland, in Chicago on Monday morning. According to Inspector Dice Sutherland was in St. Louis in November, when he bought a money order at Vernon station for \$4.

Inspector Dice says that Sutherland afterwards "raised" the money order to \$4 and cashed it. Then he went back to Chicago. Mr. Dice learned of an express package that was being sent from Minneapolis to Sutherland's address in Chicago, and traced him in that way.

Sutherland was indicted at the November term of the federal grand jury. He was arrested by Inspector J. D. Sullivan. He will probably be brought to St. Louis Tuesday. Inspector Dice says that Sutherland has been doing similar work in other cities.

YOU HAVE PLENTY OTHERS HAVE NOT

Help Them Through the Festival Fund.

CHILDREN NEED YOUR AID

EVERYTHING IS READY NOW BUT THE MONEY.

Plans for the Post-Dispatch's Big Christmas Dinner Are Complete—Some Have Already Contributed.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST POST-DISPATCH CHRISTMAS FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$202.00
Employees Krausner Lamp and	
Reflector Co.	7.75
Employees of L. G. O. Co.	8.00
Mrs. P. E. Alexander	2.00
Amelia, Edie and Albert Knapp	2.00
Mrs. R. F. Lamb	2.00
Cash	1.00
Frank and Ethel Edelman	1.00
Harry, Vera and Charles Hamblin	1.00
W. F. R.	1.00
Leola Dupre	1.00
Leah Switzer	1.00
Thomas Mortimer	1.00
"Mike"	1.00
Ala Pohory	1.00
Ludens Reinbeck	1.00
Bernice and Marguerite Manding	1.00
Alfonso Cotto Thomas	1.00
Ida and Irene Wilcox	1.00
Elen Roy Alexander	1.00
Perry Madron	1.00
George and Catherine Meyers	1.00
Edie Gardie	1.00
Delmar Funt	1.00
George Pauly	1.00
East Hill	1.00
Frederick Glass	1.00
Walter Morris	1.00
Simon Lorraine Morris	1.00
Marguerite Kitchner	1.00
Oliver and Mamie Gaudier	1.00
Dorothy Malone	1.00
Charles Myers	1.00
James Bailey	1.00
Joie Elmore	1.00
Leola Luckie	1.00
Beth Price	1.00
Arthur, Gusie and Marie Merkle	1.00
E. M. Stockton	1.00
Marguerite Quenell	1.00
Oliver and Mamie Gaudier	1.00
Ella Gaudier	1.00
Pauline Gaudier	1.00
May and Leone Smith	1.00
Ed and Anna Harris	1.00
Kittie Hogan	1.00
Vincent Hogan	1.00
Loylea Hogan	1.00
Eddie Hogan	1.00
Bernice Hogan	1.00
Carl G. Bender	1.00
Estates Helman, Ferguson	1.00
Thomas Costello	1.00
A Little Chicago Girl	1.00
Mamie Behn	1.00
Hunt Rosenberg	1.00
Mable Terry	1.00
Julia and Vincent T. Florian	1.00
Jules Quenell	1.00
Loyal Temperance Legion	1.00
Doris Fitzgerald	1.00
May Hart	1.00
Total	\$696.26
Flora Candy Co., 500 packages Honey Boy Candy	

NOTE—All contributions of food supplies for the Post-Dispatch Christmas Festival Fund should be directed to Everett P. Tisdale, chairman, 236 North Fourth street.

Contributions of articles suitable for decorating the Christmas tree, such as toys and ornaments, or any shopworn articles, will be gratefully received. Notify Grant Richardson, secretary executive committee Post-Dispatch, or Edward Davey, 212 North Seventh street.

The Sunday Post-Dispatch outlined the plans of the committee for the big Christmas dinner for destitute women and children in the Coliseum.

The plans are broad and comprehensive, and the committee has done and will do an immense amount of work to make the dinner a success and to entertain the thousands who otherwise would have nothing of Christmas cheer.

Nothing is needed except money.

An earnest and instant request is made to the generous people of St. Louis to contribute to this worthy cause. Contributions should be as liberal as the wonderful prosperity of the time warrants. This was not a year of niggardly profits. It was one of almost unparalleled prosperity to those in whom money is a common thing. But there are always the poor, the people who from some cause or other do not make money.

Christmas is a season of general joyousness, of the charity of the heart and purse. No one should pass the beautiful day without some measure of its good cheer. And particularly no child should see Christmas Day go by without having a good dinner, see Santa Claus and receive a toy and some token of what the day means.

It is the purpose of the Post-Dispatch Christmas Festival Fund to furnish all this

END COMES TO MRS. U. S. GRANT

Widow of Former President Succumbs to Heart Disease.

SONS HURRY TO WASHINGTON

MRS. SARTORIUS ONLY ONE OF CHILDREN WITH HER.

Body Will Be Interred in Beautiful Tomb at Riverside Park, Where the Remains of Her Noted Husband Rest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of President Ulysses S. Grant, died last night at 11:17 o'clock. Valvular disease of the heart, complicated by bronchitis, caused her death.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed. The interment, however, will be in the beautiful tomb at Riverside Park, N. Y., where the body of her noted husband rests.

Her daughter, Nellie Grant Sartorius, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death. Her three sons, who had been summoned here, are all out of the city.

Though Mrs. Grant had been declining since Saturday night, she was conscious until a few minutes before the end came.

HUMPHREY & CO. TO RETIRE.

All of Their Stock Will Be Sold at Reduced Prices.

The clothing firm of F. W. Humphrey & Co., whose name has been a household word and whose place of business at the northeast corner of Broadway and Pine street, has been a landmark in St. Louis for thirty years, is going out of business.

On account of the company's lease on the Broadway building expiring, and it having been found impracticable to renew it, the firm will sell its entire stock of clothing, hats and furnishings, and as the time remaining before the building must be given up, in short, the stock will be sold regardless of cost.

The store was closed all day Monday to enable the force of clerks to rearrange the stock and mark down the prices. The sale will begin Tuesday morning.

The people of St. Louis, who have purchased their clothing, hats and furnishings at Humphrey's during the thirty years that the company has been continuously in business, will know that the statement that the stock is to be sold regardless of cost is no advertising catch phrase.

It is doubtful if there is a mercantile institution in St. Louis which has earned and maintained a more solid reputation for selling dependable goods at the lowest possible prices.

The character of the head of the firm and those associated with him is a guarantee that the assurances of values to be given during the sale which will close the firm's existence in St. Louis, will be filled to the very letter.

The firm has always been foremost in all public enterprises, and the retirement of F. W. Humphrey & Co. from the St. Louis business will be a real loss.

REFUSED MARRIAGE LICENSE.

Albert Schaefer and Miss May Vogel, both of St. Louis, were refused a marriage license at Belleville late Saturday afternoon.

The young man claimed to be 22 years of age and the girl said she was 18, but their appearance, the license clerk thought, did not bear out their statements. They were accompanied by a woman who said she was an aunt of the young man, and she said she would vouch for their ages, but Deputy County Clerk Winkler was still skeptical and the license was not issued to them.

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

END COMES TO MRS. U. S. GRANT

Widow of Former President Succumbs to Heart Disease.

SONS HURRY TO WASHINGTON

MRS. SARTORIUS ONLY ONE OF CHILDREN WITH HER.

Body Will Be Interred in Beautiful Tomb at Riverside Park, Where the Remains of Her Noted Husband Rest.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Mrs. Julia Dent Grant, widow of President Ulysses S. Grant, died last night at 11:17 o'clock. Valvular disease of the heart, complicated by bronchitis, caused her death.

The funeral arrangements have not been completed. The interment, however, will be in the beautiful tomb at Riverside Park, N. Y., where the body of her noted husband rests.

Her daughter, Nellie Grant Sartorius, was the only one of her children with her at the time of her death. Her three sons, who had been summoned here, are all out of the city.

Though Mrs. Grant had been declining since Saturday night, she was conscious until a few minutes before the end came.

MISSOURI GIRL.

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant was born in Missouri, where in the early history of that state her father, Judge Dent, occupied a prominent place in political and social circles.

Her brother was a classmate of Grant's at West Point, and it was through this fact that Julia Dent became acquainted with the young lieutenant who afterwards became first the commander-in-chief of all the Union armies during the civil war, and afterward occupied the White House.

Mrs. Grant's own story of her acquaintance and marriage to the general and his life before and after the civil war has been written. In it she said:

"Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Her Life in the White House.

"I suppose I might say with touching effect that the quiet tranquillity of the farm and its home associations were sweeter to me than the gayety and excitement of the executive mansion, but it wouldn't be true. I do not know what the general would select as the happiest year of his life if he were here; probably it would be the field of battle, for he was a soldier first and all things else after."

"But I am a woman, and the life at the White House was such that I wish it might have continued forever, except that it would have prevented others from enjoying the same privilege."

Mr. and Mrs. Grant were married in 1848. Their first home was at Detroit. It was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Mr. and Mrs. Grant were married in 1848. Their first home was at Detroit. It was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married. Soon after Capt. Grant was ordered to a western post, and for several years we did frontier duty.

"Capt. Grant, however, was a better soldier in time of war than of peace, and he was happy in the fight and the din of battle, but restless in the barracks. He resigned from the army, and took a plantation in Missouri, and went to farming. That was the

first real domestic life we had experienced since our marriage.

Tenderest Memories

About Old Farm.

"My tenderest memories cluster round the old farm. It was there our children were born, and it was the first place the captain and I had that we could call home."

"When the civil war broke out, Capt. Grant drilled a company and volunteered his services. He could no more resist the sound of a fife or a drum or a chance to fire a gun than a woman can resist bonnets. His achievements in that war are an old story, and any soldier's wife and children must suffer and fear, and hope as we did then. We did not waste our time in useless waiting, however. We could not go to the front, but our was the soldier's wife, and our hands were busy working for the men at the front."

"It was some time before my husband would consent to my joining him, and then with what eagerness I took up life at his side in a soldier's camp! I did not miss the comforts, the anxiety was so greatly lessened, and I could think of luxuries with cannons booming and bullets flying, and the strains of martial music swelling every fibre with patriotism!"

"I shall never forget Vicksburg. It is as vivid as if it were yesterday. I not only see it like a brilliant panorama, but I am as times when the whole scene recurs to me so forcibly that I almost hear it again."

"That was the greatest battle, I believe. But we were all thankful when it was over, when peace came, and the blood-stained banners were gathered up, and the blue and the gray, for both colors covered hearts that were loyal and loving; hearts which, when they ceased to beat, threw home, whether southern or northern, into deepest mourning."

"Then my captain was a general, and I was a general's wife."

"When my general became his country's President I was as proud of him as his country was. My life at the White House was like a bright and beautiful dream, and we were immeasurably happy."

Gen. Grant was my brother's chum at West Point. It was an odd coincidence that after he graduated my brother was sent to a distant post, while Lieut. Grant was stationed at Fort Jefferson, a few miles from the front I had promised to be his wife."

When the Mexican war closed, Lieut. Grant came back with laurels and a captaincy, and we were married.

**MEYSENBURG
CONVICTED FOR BRIBERY
GETS NEW TRIAL****Supreme Court Reversed and
Remanded His Case.****SENTENCE WAS THREE YEARS
CIRCUIT ATTORNEY FOLK SAYS
HE IS NOT SURPRISED.**

Meysenburg, When Informed of the Ruling of the Supreme Court, Declared He Did Not Care to Discuss the Case.

Dispatches to the Post-Dispatch announce that the Supreme Court at Jefferson City today reversed and remanded the case of Emil Meysenburg, convicted for bribery in Judge Douglas' court March 27.

Meysenburg's trial lasted three days. He immediately filed a motion for a new trial, which was overruled by Judge Douglas. The court granted the appeal to the Supreme Court and Meysenburg was released on bond of \$5,000, furnished by Edwards Whitaker and others.

Meysenburg was the first of the men indicted in the famous anti-bulldoze crusade to go to trial. He was likewise one of the first indicted.

**Charged With Accepting
Money From Turner.**

He was charged with accepting money while a member of the City Council from Charles H. Turner, president of the Suburban Railway Co., through Philip Stock, the "legislative agent," at a time when his vote was desired to aid the passage of the Suburban bill through the Council. The amount was about \$800.

Meysenburg admitted receiving the money, but contended that it was in payment for stock in an electrical company bought by Turner. In support of his contention, Meysenburg showed that he had voted against the Suburban bill on its final passage.

Meysenburg is still a member of the City Council, though he has attended no meeting since his conviction. His term expires next April.

Meysenburg is a member of the firm of Littlefield & Meysenburg, manufacturing agents, with offices in the Commonwealth Trust Co. building. He resides at 3333 Cleveland avenue.

FOLK NOT SURPRISED.

Circuit Attorney Folk had not heard of the decision when informed by a Post-Dispatch reporter.

He said that he could not discuss the verdict intelligently, as he did not know on what grounds the decision was based.

When asked whether the verdict was a surprise to him, Mr. Folk said that it was not.

"The remanding of the case means that it is to be tried again, and the state will proceed with preparations for trial."

When Mr. Meysenburg was informed of the decision of the Supreme Court in reversing and remanding his case, he requested that he be excused from discussing the matter.

AIMED AT THE CORPORATIONS**De Armond's Bill Provides They May
Be Proceeded Against as Bankrupts
Under Certain Conditions.**

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Representative De Armond of Missouri has introduced a bill aimed at favoritism by corporations, particularly railroads.

It provides that in addition to the grounds of bankruptcy now existing, law, a corporation or association shall have committed an act of bankruptcy and shall accordingly be subject to procedure to wind up its affairs and distribute its assets whenever it shall have issued stock in excess of the fair, reasonable value of its property, or whenever it shall have given or offered to any person, association or corporation any privilege or rebate denied to another, or when it shall have refused or failed for a period of thirty days to effect a settlement of any difficulty or dispute with a majority of its employees or patrons, or to enter into arbitration, or when it shall have entered into any combination to destroy competition, whenever it shall have failed to give correct information in response to any lawful inquiry.

FIRST SUNSHINE IN A WEEK**This Will Continue, With Cold Weather,
Thanks to Hyatt's**

"Righ."

And the sun did shine.

For the first time since noon last Tuesday the sunshine recording machine went on duty this morning. It isn't marking very warm sunshine, but brightness is all we ask of it in December.

In the enjoyment of that same sunshine we are wonderfully blessed. Other places it is either raining or snowing or freezing very hard.

The rain is in the Ohio valley, the lower lake region and the South. Also over Washington to Albany.

The snow is in the South, where the rainfall in Montgomery was 3.54 inches in 24 hours. In Mobile it was 2.24, and in Atlanta 2.31.

In Chicago, Duluth and St. Paul it is snowing. In Bismarck the temperature is below. In North Platte, Neb., it is below.

It was 72 Monday. It is 36 today. There were killing frosts in San Antonio Monday night.

A "right" from the Rockies is the thing that causes our sunshine.

It blew in Monday night at the rate of 22 miles an hour, and chased away all the clouds of seven days. It lowered the temperature from 44 to 36, and made the sunshine possible. It will remain for several more days. Dr. Hyatt says "Generally speaking, it will be the program."

**ALL ON A POINT
OF ETIQUETTE****Hinged the Quarrel of These
Pretty Girls.****TWO MAIDENS AND ONE BEAU
HE CHECKED WRAPS OF BOTH
AND DISPUTE ENSUED.**

Della Hoffman Was Willing to Have Lizzie Wareham Accompany Her, but Resented Addition to Her Escort's Expenses.

Three pretty girls, Lizzie Wareham, 16; Della Hoffman, 17, and Clara Hoffman, 18, were arraigned in the Daytona Street Police Court this morning on charges of disturbing the peace.

Two of them, Clara and Della Hoffman, cried as if their hearts would break, but Lizzie Wareham, although she professed to be penitent, shed no tears. A point of etiquette was the real cause of the row.

The trio engaged in a fight Dec. 11 at Eighteenth and Wash streets. It developed this morning that the combat was the outcome of a discussion of what was ladylike and what was not. Talk of alleged transgression of the code of politeness by Lizzie Wareham became so general in the factory that she felt she must put a stop to it in some way, so she told Della Hoffman she must prove her statements.

At the time of the affray no one seemed willing to tell just what Lizzie Wareham was said to have done, but this morning in court the whole story was told.

The trio engaged in a fight Dec. 11 at Eighteenth and Wash streets. It developed this morning that the combat was the outcome of a discussion of what was ladylike and what was not. Talk of alleged transgression of the code of politeness by Lizzie Wareham became so general in the factory that she felt she must put a stop to it in some way, so she told Della Hoffman she must prove her statements.

At the time of the affray no one seemed willing to tell just what Lizzie Wareham was said to have done, but this morning in court the whole story was told.

PAID FOR WRAP CHECKS.

Della Hoffman, a sprightly, vivacious miss whose sorrow and shame at being in the police court could not hide her sunny good nature, coyly admitted that one John Warnerhausen had taken her to a ball at Northwest Turner Hall Dec. 8. Warnerhausen is a meat cutter, and is said to be the best looking young man in that particular set.

No one denied that he came to take Della Hoffman to the ball, although Miss Hoffman being a friend then of her present enemy, Lizzie Wareham, allowed Lizzie to go with them to the dance.

When they arrived at the hall they discovered that the sum of 25 cents was being exacted from all who checked their wraps. The girls handed theirs to the check boy, and it is said, Lizzie Wareham said bitterly that, inasmuch as Warnerhausen had brought them both he should pay for checking the wraps.

Warnerhausen paid. Whether he said anything about it to Miss Hoffman later on does not appear.

MONEY AND SMILES.

It seems, however, that Miss Hoffman neglected to protest at the time, but as she turned the matter over in her mind she decided a gross infringement on her hospitality and her sweetheart's purse had been committed.

When she had told Lizzie she might come along she had not intended to double Warnerhausen's expenses. Of course street car fares had been a little thing, but this outlay of a quarter was a more serious matter and ever so many girls smiled at Warnerhausen.

To her it seemed more of them than ever were smiling at him at that particular time. She upbraided Lizzie, and warned her not to make Warnerhausen incur any more expenses for her. To pay for the street car fares had been a little thing, but this outlay of a quarter was a more serious matter and ever so many girls smiled at Warnerhausen.

DARED HER TO PROVE IT.

When the discussion had reached this stage Lizzie Wareham said it very pleasantly. She carried with her the impression that she would not have gone with Della Hoffman if she had a young man of her own.

So she waited until after work was over and then she dared Della Hoffman to prove it.

They began fighting, and Clara Hoffman, Della's sister, sought to stop the row. While she was intervening Della Hoffman hit Lizzie with a milk bottle, inflicting a slight wound.

In court this morning Judge Tracy talked to the girls kindly. They promised to be good. The Hoffman girls sobbed, and tears streamed down their cheeks as they promised, but Lizzie Wareham just promised.

THE \$50,000,000 UNTOUCHED.**No Call Made on New York Financial
Pool.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—Up to noon, no call for assistance had been received by the \$50,000,000 pool organized by the leading banking interests as a protective measure. There has been no currency transfer out of this city for some days and indications point to a return of money from various interior points.

INSANE AT FOUR COURTS.**Charles Haugh of Louisville Fled
From Imaginary Mob.**

Half clad and fleeing from imaginary pursuers, Charles Haugh of Louisville, Ky., ran into the Four Courts last night and threw his arms about the neck of Police Clerk Edward Campbell. A required several policemen to handle him, who had run from Sixth and Main streets, where he was coming.

His bulging eyes showed the police that Haugh was insane. He said that a mob of 100 persons had surrounded him and that he had knocked many men down before he escaped. He was sent to the City Hospital.

Election Contest Fled.

Charles E. McLeod, defeated candidate for constable in the Ninth district, filed in the circuit court this morning a petition for a writ directed to the board of election commissioners, compelling them to recount the ballots and certify the results to the court. McLeod contesting the election of John P. Davis.

**ELECTION CLERK
OF ETIQUETTE
FEARED DEATH****J. H. Smith So Testified at
Butler Contest.****MANY FRAUDS CHARGED
SMITH TOLD OF ATTACK ON RE-
PUBLICAN JUDGES.**

Declared He Did Not Interfere With Alleged Methods or Report Them Because He Was Afraid He Would Be Killed.

August Schmidt and James H. Smith, who served respectively as judge and clerk for the Republicans in the Ninth precinct of the Fourth ward at the recent election were the chief witnesses examined Tuesday morning in the proceedings to contest the election of James J. Butler (Dem.) over George C. R. Wagner (Rep.) in the Twelfth Congressional district.

Violence, intimidation and fraud, on the part of the Democrats, was the gist of their testimony. Both declared that they were assaulted in the polling booths, and the police did not afford them proper protection.

They asserted that "repeating" was practiced despite their protests.

"Faded" registration was also discovered, they averred, and at one place, 1729 Lucas avenue, from which number 20 names were registered, there was no honest cross-examination, Smith admitted, that, with his knowledge of the fraud and violence at the polls, he had not gone before the grand jury or turned over the evidence he claimed to have to the proper prosecuting authorities.

His testimony was weak on many points. He made the assertion that he had never heard of any dissection whatever in the Republican ranks over the question of putting up a Republican nominee in the Twelfth district. If there was any friction, it was claimed by a Republican, Schmidt testified with much feeling, and, while more emphatic than Smith, his memory failed him several times when the specific question to give dates and names were asked of him.

THE FIRST WITNESS.

James H. Smith of 1729 Temple place, an employee of the Fidelity Storage Co., was the first witness placed on the stand. He served as clerk of election in the Ninth precinct of the Fourth ward. August Schmidt and Paul Metts were the two Republican judges, while the Democrats were Heffernan and McGrover.

He testified that a crowd assembled at the polling place at 1818 North Seventeenth street and carried out the two judges, then assaulted the Republican judges, Heffernan, the Democratic judge, McGrover, the remaining judge (Dem.), witness said, was not molested.

The places of the Republican judges were taken by James Cox, C. E. Boy, and others who claimed to be Republicans. Witness testified that trouble originated from the attempt of eight men to vote at once. It was claimed by a Republican judge that one of them had voted before. Schmidt, the Republican judge, requested the police to eject the voters.

Thereupon the eight walked out, but three of them subsequently returned.

SEARCHED THE JUDGES.

Mr. Smith declared that at this juncture Police Sergeant Lally appeared and searched the judges and took on the assumption that they were carrying arms. The sergeant's suspicions were found to be unjustified and he left the polling booth. "At this point," witness said, "thirty men rushed into the booth and began a search of the judges. They searched the judges and the judges' pockets. The crowd used guns and brass knuckles."

Judge McGrover had a gun in his pocket a short time after the fight occurred.

"In the fight I was trampled under the feet of the crowd," witness said.

"Boys and Cox, who were sworn in as Republican judges, voted the Democratic ticket."

"Did you see anybody vote more than once?"

"I did."

"Do you know whom it was?"

"I think I could identify the parties."

"Do you know their names?"

"Yes; one person was a man named Kennedy; at least I was told that was his name."

"Did he vote more than once?"

"Yes; he voted once as Thomas Kinney of 1336 Franklin avenue."

"Did he vote under any other name?"

"Yes; he voted as A. C. Clapp of 1336 Franklin avenue, and Charles Bent of 1336 Franklin avenue."

ADDRESS A SALOON.

In reply to further questions, witness said there was a saloon at 1336 Franklin avenue operated by Reardon and Griffin. (The latter is "Doc" Griffin, recently elected justice of the peace for the Twelfth ward.) Names were registered from Reardon and Griffin's saloon.

Witness was asked if he had investigated this alleged "padding" registration, but was denied access to the saloon. He said that a man came into the room after the polls closed and instructed the judges and clerks as to how the election should be made.

"Did that man come from the election commissioners' office?"

"I don't know."

"Don't you know as a matter of fact that he did?"

"I do not know."

Judge Bond then sought to elicit from the witness what he had learned with counsel for Wagner in regard to certain points which he had inscribed in a memorandum book. He asked that he had knocked many men down before he escaped. He was sent to the City Hospital.

AS TO THE REGISTRATION.

Getting down to the large registration at the premises, 1408 Franklin avenue, Judge Bond asked: "Your report was based on an actual inspection?"

"Yes, and from what I could gather from other sources."

The interview with the election commis-

Where England and Germany Are Bullying Venezuela

Side of Bolivar Square, Caracas. Fort at La Guayra.

**"THIS IS NOT WAR;
BUT 'WILL SHOOT'"****Substance of the Communication Sent by the German
Commander to Captains of Venezuela's Fleet.**

CARACAS, Dec. 15.—When the combined fleets of the Venezuelan ships at La Guayra the German commander delivered to the Venezuelan captains the following document:

"By order of my sovereign, and at the command of the commander of the German squadron in West Indian waters, I, the commander of the Panther, request you to lower your ship's flag immediately and leave your ship with your crew within 10 minutes. This is not a measure of war on the part of Germany, but only with the object of making a provisional seizure of your ship in order to oblige the Venezuelan government to recognize our just demands."

"In case you disobey and wish to defend your ship I shall be obliged to prevent you from doing so by the discharge of arms."

(Signed) ECKERMANN, Commander.

Further details of the Venezuelan ships have been obtained from an entry made in the book of the signalmen of the fortress of La Guayra. It is as follows:

"Tuesday, Dec. 9, 1:30 p.m. night.

"The adjutant called me to see if I knew the steamer Retribution of the English navy was towing the steamers Crespo and Totano of the national navy 3 or 4 miles north. I had heard four cannon shots and said the two steamers had disappeared, and understood they had been sunk by the Vineta and Retribution. At the end of an hour the Retribution returned to the harbor alone."

(Signed) SIGNAL COMMANDER OF THE PORTS."

The fact that the Retribution returned to La Guayra alone two hours after leaving with the captured vessels was confirmed by English residents of La Guayra. Consequently she did not have time to conduct the Venezuelan ships to Curacao or Trinidad.

**EVERY STEP TAKEN
HAS BEEN BACKWARD****The Status in Venezuela Reviewed by Jehu
Baker, Ex-Minister to That Country.**

Jehu Baker of Louisville was United States minister to Venezuela for six years, from 1878 to 1884. After serving many terms in Congress and by his force and ability making himself a national character, he has been compelled, by the loss of his sight, to abate his active life and he is spending his twilight of his life in retirement at his home in Louisville.

When he was representing the United States in Venezuela he made a sympathetic study of the country and its inhabitants. He has followed the recent events in that country with keen interest, and spoke about them yesterday with all his old vigor and incisiveness.

"I cannot tell," he said, "what will be the outcome of the present situation in Venezuela, because in matters of this kind the sphere of action generally goes beyond what is contemplated at the outset."

"The worst that might happen, however, could be no worse than has happened already. International law has received a setback. Civilization, by its representatives in England, Germany and America, has taken a backward step. Every step taken by Germany and England has been backward and downward and every act brutal and inhuman. International law has been growing in Europe and America. Everything was to be hoped from its uninterrupted advance and enlargement. Fostering it meant the bringing of universal peace nearest to the ideal of progress."

"The sinking of the Venezuelan ships in the deep sea was a thorough outrage and cannot denounce it too strongly. And the President in apparently sanctioning it, has been a great disappointment to me. The situation is so complicated with our own action in the Philippines, that I cannot see after the fact to put out a military policy, but when their patriotic sentiment is so much at stake, how Germany and England are to be stopped from subduing the Philippines?"

"We claimed the power of war and the right to conquer and govern the Philippines as an incident of that power. It seems to me that by our own action we have given the Monroe doctrine away, and we cannot enforce its provisions against Germany and England in South America. The fertile valleys of Venezuela are what the powers are after. The valleys of Amazon, between Caracas and the Gulf of Paria, are very rich in any colonizing power might cover them."

"My belief is that there was that no great force would be needed to beat and hold the country. They did not seem to be a military people, but when their patriotic sentiment is so much at stake, they might make a formidable fight. I did not know Castro. He had not come upon the Venezuelan stage when I was there. He may turn out to be one of the surprises which make interesting history. He conducted up to this time has been very admirable. He has done well. I am inclined to think he is a superior man. Various which constitute

SANTA CLAUS ABOLISHED

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

HAMILTON, O., Dec. 15.—The Protestant preachers of this place have put a ban on Santa Claus.

At a meeting of the Ministerial Alliance it was decided that the church should no longer tolerate a myth and an agreement was reached to dispense with the old saint at Christmas entertainments.

COAL SITUATION DESPERATE

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The coal situation in New York is almost as desperate as it was during the strike.

Anthracite is sold readily for \$14 a ton and soft coal brings \$12. The market is so tight that the coal dealers are unable to supply the demand. The situation is so desperate that the coal dealers are unable to supply the demand. The situation is so desperate that the coal dealers are unable to supply the demand.

THE WEATHER INDICATIONS.

Missouri, Illinois, Iowa and Indiana—Generally fair Tuesday night and Wednesday; brisk westerly winds.

South Dakota—Fair Tuesday night and Wednesday; variable in west portion Tuesday night; west, light to moderate winds.

**PROSPECTS OF
PEACE ARE
NOT BRIGHT****The Allies Find Many Objections
to Arbitration of
Venezuelan Question.****HAY URGES EARLY ACTION**

ITALY'S ENTRANCE HAS COMPLICATED THE SITUATION IN VENEZUELA.

ENGLAND BACKING WATER**But Her Flag Is Said to Be Flying
Over the Fort That Was Destroyed
by the Guns of Warships
After the Short Notice
of Two Hours.**

LONDON, Dec. 15.—At the foreign office this evening it was said that no decision had been arrived at in regard to the Venezuelan arbitration.

Many difficulties have arisen in the way of arriving at a basis of what can be arbitrated, and what can be otherwise settled. The outlook for a pacific settlement of the dispute is not bright.

**WASHINGTON TO ASK
FOR EXPLANATION
OF BOMBARDMENT.**

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—Falling to hear from Europe as to Mr. Bowen's proposal to arbitrate the Venezuela troubles, Secretary Hay today addressed cablegrams to the United States ambassadors at London, Berlin and Rome, instructing them to call the matter again to the attention of the governments to which they are accredited, with a view to securing an early expression of opinion from them.

The Italian ambassador today called at the state department and advised Secretary Hay that Italy had joined the allies in the operations against Venezuela. He requested that Mr. Bowen assume charge of the Italian interests in Venezuela and the secretary granted this request subject to the approval of Venezuela. Italy enters the combination on the same plane as to abstention from territorial seizures as Germany and Great Britain.

**WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—England has
called a halt on aggressive measures
against Venezuela, pending negotiations
looking to arbitration.****But will Germany follow the lead of her
ally?**

The nations are now waiting to hear from the Kaiser's government. Will he withdraw the mailed hand?

It is realized here that if Germany does not act in concert with England and continue in her practical course against Venezuela, the United States must step forward and become an active factor in the affair.

The state department has addressed notes to Venezuela, Great Britain and Germany to explain the bombardment of Puerto Cabello. Secretary Hay took this action after receiving a cablegram from Minister Bowen verifying the press reports of the bombardment.

Upon the replies to the notes will depend the future moves by this government.

President Roosevelt is keeping close track of the situation. He carefully reads and often reviews the messages that are sent to Minister Plowden and to British and German representatives. At the capitol the members of Congress are becoming more interested and some radical expressions may be made on the floor of the House. Many of the members of Congress distrust Secretary Hay. They say his sympathy for the British is well known, and they profess to distrust him in the present crisis.

The members of Congress who talk this say bombardment has changed the entire situation, and that while Germany's note contained the promise that it would exercise such "constraint" as was necessary to force a settlement it has gone beyond the peaceful blockade promised and that to all intents and purposes a state of war exists between the two great powers and Venezuela.

The entrance of Italy on the theater of war, with her claims against Venezuela backed by a warship, complicates the situation.

It is feared that the Kaiser, with a new ally, may not be inclined to listen to new assertions of the inapplicability of the Monroe doctrine.

**GERMANY DOES
NOT INTEND TO
A BACKWARD MOVE.**

BERLIN, Dec. 15.—The German government has not yet replied to President Castro's offer of arbitration, being still in correspondence with the British government on the subject. It is intimated that Germany's reply is not likely to be ready for some days. The opinion in the cabinet appears to be that President Castro's proposals are merely a move in a game designed to see what Germany and Great Britain are now willing to do and as a test also of American public feeling. The prevailing idea here at present is that it is too late to arbitrate, and that the acceptance of the offer to do so would place Germany in the position of having put her hand to the plow and as looking backward.

The government's concern at the present moment is to guide the application of force so as to avoid what would be taken as a

Germany Looks Unkindly on the Question of Arbitration

nationally as a declaration of war, resulting in the recognition of Venezuela as a belligerent.

The conduct of the United States is regarded in diplomatic opinion here as being strong and dignified, and the state department's handling of the affair is looked upon as establishing Europe's recognition of the Monroe doctrine, because every step of Germany and Great Britain was made after taking into account what the United States thought of it.

At the same time it is claimed that events in Venezuela are saving the United States many future complications by letting the Latin republics understand that the United States will not protect them from the effects of financial delinquency and international disorder.

ENGLAND MOVES SLOWLY.
LONDON, Dec. 10.—Replying to a question in the House of Commons today, Under Secretary Cranborne said no attempt had been made by Great Britain to refer the dispute with Venezuela to arbitration.

THE BRITISH FLAG IS FLYING OVER BOMBARDED FORT.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Cableing from Willemstad, Curacao, a correspondent of the Daily Mail says the British flag is now flying over the fort at Puerto Cabello, dismantling the allies' warships in a bombardment, after two hours' notice.

President Castro has granted amnesty to "El Mocho," the anarchist, Parados and other revolutionary leaders, who will take up arms in defense of Venezuela.

It is reported here that a decree ordering the blockade of Venezuelan ports will be issued Tuesday.

British torpedo destroyer Quail is reported as sailing for the Orinoco river.

The news of the shelling of the fortresses and custom houses at Puerto Cabello by the British cruiser Charybdis and the German cruiser Vineta caused much excitement in Caracas.

The question as to what right Great Britain and Germany have to enforce Venezuela without declaring a blockade is being asked on all sides.

The people of Caracas are astonished that the government at Washington remains silent in spite of the recent act of the allied fleet.

The arrival of the United States gunboat Marietta at La Guayra yesterday was due to a rumor that United States Minister Bowen was in the city and would go ashore on ground for such a rumor, and the presence of the Marietta was not requested by Mr. Bowen.

Minister Bowen has laid in large quantities of all kinds of provisions in order to be ready for any emergency.

The British legation has been reopened under the American flag by Secretary Russell of the United States legation.

THE BRITISH DISTRICT THEIR IMPERIAL ALLY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The issue of the parliamentary papers has, to a considerable extent, but not altogether, abated the public impatience with the government.

The grounds of Great Britain's complaint against Venezuela are held fully to justify the employment of force to obtain satisfaction. The feeling against the government, however, for too readily linking itself to Germany, grows more intense.

This strong feeling is an outcome of apprehension that some impulsive action on the part of Germany might endanger the existing friendship between Great Britain and the United States.

In this light many newspapers protest most strongly, and it is asked what would happen should Germany try to defy the Monroe doctrine and obtain a footing in South America.

In short, all the opposition newspapers, as well as many of those in sympathy with the government, contend that the friendship of the United States is too precious to be risked either for Germany or Venezuela.

For this reason great hopes are entertained that Venezuela's proposal to arbitrate may lead to an amicable settlement of the difficulty.

With the exception of what is termed Lord Cranborne's unfortunate remarks about it being Great Britain's duty to police the nations, general approval is expressed this morning with the tone of the government's explanations.

During the course of the debate in the House of Commons Henry Norman (Liberal), warned the government of the peril which might possibly result from a sudden change in American feeling. He suggested that Great Britain even now approaches the United States with a request for such country's friendly offices.

Mrs. Arthur Hamilton Lee (Conservative), who was at one time military attaché to the British embassy at Washington, expressed regret at Anglo-German co-operation which, he said, "would be greatly regretted in America."

GREAT BRITAIN A POLICEMAN AMONG NATIONS.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—The House was crowded last evening when the Venezuelan matter came up for debate. Henry White, the American charge d'affaires, had a seat in the diplomatic gallery.

Mr. Schwan, after having expressed surprise that the government was anxious for another war after South Africa, complained of the paucity of information concerning the Venezuelan situation which has been given to Parliament. He said he hoped arbitration would be accepted, because, although President Roosevelt is anxious to act correctly, the situation is full of danger and the President's hand might be forced by politicians.

Lord Cranborne spoke after Mr. Schwan. He approached this matter with a desire to discredit the government, and explained that the papers in the Venezuelan matter were very voluminous, and that there is issued today were only a summary. He said that Great Britain had to perform police duty among the nations and had to prevent Venezuela from breaking the law of nations. The United States took the sunbath view that Great Britain's insistence that Venezuela should meet her engagements was not an infringement of the Monroe doctrine.

"No country has been more anxious than Great Britain," said Lord Cranborne, "to assist the American government in maintaining that doctrine."

His remark was greeted with cheers. Continuing, the under foreign secretary said the British government had done great forbearance and that it was an advantage to Venezuela had been thrice summoned to do right that the government had been driven to strong measures to insure the safety, liberty and property of British subjects in Venezuela and that in the execution of these measures the government desired to pursue the same course of moderation.

Lord Cranborne said also that the blockade would be carried out with every regard for the interests of neutrals.

The Liberal leader, Mr. Henry Campbell-Bannerman, then expressed his strong dissatisfaction with Lord Cranborne's speech. He complained of the lack of information about the German and British claims, which, he said, seemed to be on a false footing. The speaker said he was an advocate of the best possible feeling between the two countries, but that in this matter Great Britain seemed to be bound hand and foot to Germany.

"We could do nothing with regard to our claims," continued the Liberal leader, "unless the Germans are perfectly satisfied with the settlement of their claims. Such a settlement is contrary to the country's best interests. The noble lord has said nothing about an important communication

VENEZUELAN WANT HIM AS ARBITRATOR.



UNITED STATES MINISTER BOWEN, VENEZUELA.

received from the United States; there would be universal satisfaction if this communication is of such a nature as to lead to a peaceful solution of what after all seems to be a somewhat squallid difficulty.

Even Mr. Balfour then spoke. He accused the mover and the seconder of the motion to adjourn of a desire to discredit the government, and said this was not the way to approach a painful international episode.

The premier declared there was no justification for the assumption that the government was prepared to go to war for the Venezuelan bondholders. The crux of the matter was a series of outrages by Venezuelans on British seamen and shipowners, for which not only had compensation been refused, but Great Britain's remonstrances had been entirely disregarded. It was an adjournment of the question.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

apology until actually engaged in hostilities; then this idea of arbitration suddenly came to the minds of the Venezuelans. The premier said he could say nothing for or against this view, but he repeated his idea, and the Quail left La Guayra and the fears of the population subsided.

What caused most of the alarm was the fact that when the British ships arrived they took up a commanding position, their guns covering the fort, and remained stationary for a few moments as if about to open fire.

The Charybdis and the Quail steamed away in the direction of Curacao.

The foreign consuls subsequently called on the prefect, who assured them there was no danger at present. He added that the commander of the fort had been decidedly alarmed and had only succeeded in almost causing a panic.

VENEZUELAN TERRITORY WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Replying to a question in the House of Lords today, Lord Lansdowne, the foreign secretary, said that if the seizure of the Venezuelan gunboat did not produce the desired effect, further coercive measures would be employed. The matter had been considered in consultation with Germany and it had been decided to resort to a blockade of the ports. It was not intended to land a British force and still less to occupy Venezuelan territory.

BULLYING METHODS OF THE ALLIES BEFORE LA GUAYRA.

LA GUAYRA, Venezuela, Dec. 10.—The arrival of the British cruiser Charybdis and torpedo boat destroyer Quail yesterday caused a bad scare among the population of this place. The commander of the fortress visited the American, French, Spanish and Dutch consuls and asked them in case the British landed marines to interpose and prevent firing on the fort and to

received from the United States; there would be universal satisfaction if this communication is of such a nature as to lead to a peaceful solution of what after all seems to be a somewhat squallid difficulty.

Even Mr. Balfour then spoke. He accused the mover and the seconder of the motion to adjourn of a desire to discredit the government, and said this was not the way to approach a painful international episode.

The premier declared there was no justification for the assumption that the government was prepared to go to war for the Venezuelan bondholders. The crux of the matter was a series of outrages by Venezuelans on British seamen and shipowners, for which not only had compensation been refused, but Great Britain's remonstrances had been entirely disregarded. It was an adjournment of the question.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

Mr. Balfour declared that in so far as the financial claims were concerned the government was prepared to agree to a tribunal to assess them equitably. He added, also, that the United States government had not suggested arbitration. Anglo-German interests in Venezuela had been entrusted to the American minister at Caracas.

Mr. Bowen, who, with admirable energy, had protected the lives of British and German subjects. The premier said he understood that it was from Venezuela, through the United States, that the suggestion for arbitration had come. On this point he would only say it was unfortunate that Venezuela should not have thought of the advantages of arbitration during the long period covered by the recent controversy, but he would not insist on this.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE UP TO DATE

But with the governments who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of expressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.—Extract Senate Report relating to the attitude of this country toward other republics on the continent.

CLEVELAND-OLNEY INTERPRETATION.
The rule in question has but a single purpose and object. It is that no European power or combination of European powers shall forcibly deprive an American State of the right and power of self-government and of shaping for itself its own political fortunes and destinies.—Definition of the scope and limitations of the Monroe Doctrine by Mr. Olney as Secretary of State.

THE WORLD IS WATCHING ROOSEVELT.
PARIS, Dec. 10.—The Figaro this morning publishes an article by Jean Isoulet entitled "Roosevelt and the Latin America." M. Isoulet says the Venezuelan conflict has brought four men face to face, Emperor William and King Edward as the assailants, President Castro as the assailed, and President Roosevelt as the witness and arbiter. The solitary man of the White House, warm of heart and cool-headed, observes, reflects and waits, enigmatic and feared. If the territory of sovereignty of Venezuela is endangered President Roosevelt is ready to defend it against all.

After citing from President Roosevelt's writings and speeches to support this view, M. Isoulet says that the President of the United States is of that complexion which disconcerts brousses and chancelleries, and adds that the Latin nations on both sides of the Atlantic are watching him with emotion and respect.

ITALY NOW JOINS HANDS WITH DEBT COLLECTORS.
CARACAS, Dec. 10.—The Italian minister, Rivas, only handed to the Venezuelan government certain demands which were not in the form of an ultimatum, and which did not specify any limit of time for an answer. His note simply asked for payment of sums due to Italy, and in case of payment being made to other countries it asked for the same treatment.

The government answered today in the negative to the note of Minister Rivas saying that tribunals exist in Venezuela to judge any claims arising from the revolution. The Associated Press correspondent is informed that the Italian minister has cabled to Rome for further instructions. The correspondent called today at the Italian legation and saw Minister Rivas and his wife and two daughters with regard to the report that they had embarked on the Giovanni Bausan. They laughed and said:

"We have never left the city of Caracas, and much less embarked on the Italian cruiser at La Guayra."

There is no sentiment among the people here against Italians, because as yet no Italian naval demonstration has taken place.

ROME, Dec. 10.—Italian participation in the Anglo-German action against Venezuela produces an effect here not anti-American, but one of self-satisfaction and pride at taking a part in what is considered the first break in the Monroe Doctrine. Parliament and the public press, without distinction of party, which is very strange in Italy, approve the action of the minister of foreign affairs.

Senator Bailey Will Speak.
GALENA, Ill., Dec. 10.—Senator Joseph W. Bailey of Texas has accepted an invitation of the Grant Birthday Association of Galena to deliver the annual address in the celebration, April 27, Senator Bailey will follow a notable list of orators, who have addressed the association, including McKinley, Roosevelt and Judge Speer of Georgia.

Rheumatism
What is the use of telling the rheumatism that he feels as if his joints were being dislocated? He knows that his sufferings are very much like the tortures of the rack.

What he wants to know is what will permanently cure his disease.

That, according to thousands of grateful testimonials, is

Hood's Sarsaparilla
It promptly neutralizes the acid in the blood on which the disease depends, completely eliminates it, and strengthens the system against its return. Try Hood's.

Black Silk Petticoats
At \$4.45 Tomorrow

Another shipment of these has just come in and will be on sale Wednesday morning—as the number is limited we would suggest early selection—they have deep bias flounce with several cordings.

New Bengal Pongee Silk
Advance Spring Styles

These were not supposed to be here before January—they represent one of the most fashionable silks for shirt waist suits and separate waists, black and white, also blue and white checks, will be shown tomorrow at 75c and \$1 a yard.

At Rosenheim's:
The holidays are near, and we still have a good stock of Hats, black, white and colors, to suit any age, for street and dress, and we offer them at such prices as will insure a quick sale.

100 Pretty Street Hats for \$1.00
200 nice, medium, and Dress Hats, many worth \$10.00 and \$12.00, for \$5.00
Stocks and Collars, the prettiest and largest assortment to select from, a dainty and useful Xmas present; prices from 60c to \$6.00
Ruffs and Boas, in chiffon and ostrich, at half price; also
Baby Caps—A Xmas present for baby would be a pretty Cap; values cut in two.

Rosenheim's Millinery,
515—Locust St.—515

DEATHS.
CORNICUS—Entered into rest on Sunday, Dec. 14, 1902, at 3:15 p. m., Walter Cornick, beloved husband of Elizabeth Cornick (nee Rodmann), and our dear father and grandfather, aged 57 years and 10 months.

Funeral from family residence, 2541 Madison street, on Wednesday, Dec. 17, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited to attend. Burial in the cemetery of Lafayette Lodge No. 391, A. O. U. W.

DEATHS.<

AWFUL WORK OF AN INSANE MAN

Nearly Severed Sleeping Boarder's Head With Razor.

THEN HE ATTACKED MOTHER CUT HER CHIN ALMOST OFF AND SLASHED SISTER.

After Desperate Struggle, Mother Escaped and Summoned Sheriff, but Best Killed Himself as Officer Entered the House.

LAPPEER, Mich., Dec. 16.—John Best, aged 28 years, single, a man of disordered mind, arose from his bed during the night and cut Jasper Clegg's head nearly off with a razor, dangerously wounding his own mother, wounded his sister and finished by shooting himself to death.

Clegg, who was 60 years of age, boarded at the Best home.

Best was committed to the insane asylum about a year ago, but six months later was discharged as cured.

The crimes of the insane man occurred after 1 o'clock this morning. Best arose from his bed and went first to the sleeping room of Clegg. He attacked Clegg with the razor, probably before the old man awoke. The victim's throat was slashed so deeply that the head was nearly severed from the body. The blade of the razor was broken by striking a bone.

The murderer then evidently returned to his own room and to bed. At a later hour he again arose and went to the room of his mother. He struck Mrs. Best a blow with the damaged razor, but it fell short, though her chin was nearly cut off. She sprang out of bed, grappled with the crazy man and made her way to the door.

Here she broke away from him and ran to a neighbor's where she telephoned for a sheriff.

Best next invaded the sleeping room of his sister and slashed her across the cheek with the razor.

When Best heard the sheriff entering the house, he procured a revolver and began shooting. He aimed the last shot at his own head and fell dead.

PASSED RAISED BILLS AT STATION

Well-Dressed Stranger Sought by Police.

HE IS A GOOD "MIXER"

ORDERED BEST DRINKS AND INVITED ALL TO SHARE.

Then He Presented a \$20 Bill Which Was Worth \$2 and Got Change—Tried to Dupe Ticket Seller.

DON'T TAKE ANY BAD MONEY FROM THIS MAN.

About 25 years old.
Smooth shaven, dark hair.
Weights apparently 135 pounds.
Dresses neatly; wears black derby hat, turndown collar and light tie.
Fluent talker, good mixer.
Well versed in railroad knowledge.

The police and United States government authorities are on the lookout for a young man who has victimized several persons at Union Station by palming off on them \$2 bills raised to the denomination of \$20.

It appears the swindler has been at work for a week around the station, as the spurious bills, which turned up at one of the newstands were received several days ago.

At the Terminal Hotel bar one of the waiters was handed what seemed to him a genuine \$20 bill.

He said the patron appeared to be a typical sport, and, in ordering a drink, said:

"Give me the best whisky you've got, have something yourself, and invite your friends to take a nip."

The bartender thought this exceedingly

generous on the part of one whom he had never seen before, and not caring to impose on good nature, declined the offer.

The young man deposited the \$20 on the counter and the bartender handed him change amounting to \$13.50.

The stranger picked up the money and departed. That the bill was raised from \$2 to \$20 was not discovered until the following day.

Ticket Seller Not So Easy.

Burt Hyatt, assistant to Henry Lihou, head of the ticket sales department at Union Station, was also taken as an "easy mark" by the bill raiser Tuesday morning, but declined to be made his victim.

The time the stranger presented a \$20 bill for a ticket to Quincy.

Hyatt looked at the bill a second time and laughed the young man away.

"We want better money than that," he said.

The young man assumed an indignant attitude and before the ticket seller could sight a policeman had disappeared in the crowd.

At the time, however, Mr. Hyatt was not aware that the same game had been practiced on several others.

A man answering the description printed above called at the Bureau of Information Monday afternoon and wanted two \$20 bills changed.

The clerk declined to make the change on the ground that he didn't have the money, though his suspicions were aroused.

At the cigar stand in the east end of the main waiting room a young man presented himself Saturday night and after buying a 5-cent cigar asked for the change of a \$20 gold piece.

This was refused, whereupon he drew forth a large roll of \$20 bills. None of the bills were changed.

Wedding Rings (Solid Gold).

Finest qualities, \$3.00 to \$20. Mermoid & Jaccard's, Broadway and Locust.

Write for catalogue. Mailed free.

VANDERBILT NEAR THE CRISIS.

Dr. Flint Says the Young Millionaire Is Very Sick.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Dr. Austin Flint made an early morning call at the home of Cornelius Vanderbilt today and later said that Mr. Vanderbilt was a very sick man; that there had been no change in his condition from that of yesterday and that the crisis would not be over for two or three

CHILD SLAVES OF TOIL BEFORE JUDGES

Strike Commissioners Weep at the Stories of Little Girls.

SENT TO WORK AT 10 YEARS

LABOR ALL NIGHT FOR THREE CENTS AN HOUR.

Chairman Gray Finds That Law Governing Such Cases Is Openly Violated and Scores Those Who Are Responsible.

Special to the Post-Dispatch.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 16.—Child slaves of toil, little girls who at 10 years of age, were sent to work, gave testimony at the coal strike inquiry that aroused the indignation of the commissioners whose eyes were frequently filled with tears at the pathetic narratives.

All were daughters of miners and the object was to show the pitiful measures the men are put to in order to provide for their families which cannot be kept upon the small wages allowed by the mine operators.

The little ones work in the silk mills in the blighting atmosphere of which they become old women while yet girls. Some are paid as little as three cents an hour.

When the commission met today Chairman Gray opened the proceedings by saying that the commissioners were impressed with the spectacle of the little girls who were before the commission and testified that they worked all night.

He said the people of the community and citizens of the commonwealth should not let the incident pass without taking some steps toward having the Pennsylvania legislature consider making a law forbidding employment of children at night.

At the suggestion of the commission the statement of the wages of the fathers of two of the girls were presented. One earned more than \$1000 last year and the other over \$800.

WITNESS 11 YEARS OLD.

The first girl called was only 11 years old, and she had to go to work because her father had been hurt in the mines. She said she worked from 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. for 42 cents a week.

In answer to Chairman Gray said her father expects to take her out of the mills next week, to which Judge Gray replied that he should be commended.

Annie Denks, aged 13 years, said she worked at night from 6:30 o'clock until 6:30 in the morning. She had to stand up all night during her work, and received 6 cents a night. When the girl said she was employed at night every member of the commission seemed to be shocked.

Judge Gray appeared especially indignant. He asked her where her father worked, and she told him in the mines. The girl also told the number of persons in the family, and finally Judge Gray said he would like to see the father.

"I would like to see the fathers of these girls," he repeated, "as they may be a necessity to send them to the mills, but I don't think a father has a right to coin the flesh and blood of his children into money. It's an outrage. I would like to see what instincts they have."

The chairman of the commission spoke with much feeling and his views apparently received the approval of the other commissioners.

Mr. Darrow, for the miners, said it was not altogether the fault of the parents, but the employer was to blame for not paying wages enough to permit a man to keep his children in school. Judge Gray replied:

"That may be, but there are miners who receive enough pay to enable them to keep their children out of the Workhouse."

A small Slavonian girl, aged 12, who also worked all night gave her testimony through a 13-year-old girl interpreter. She worked twelve hours each night and received 3 cents an hour. She was asked whether her father owned the house she lived in, and she replied:

"Yes."

Chairman Gray, who was standing up and leaning over to see the girl's face, straightened up, and as he walked to his seat, remarked:

"Well, I'd like to see her father."

Another 13-year-old girl said she worked all night in the silk mill at Lunmore for 6 cents a night.

Judge Gray: "Does your father own his house?"

"Yes, sir; he's my stepfather."

"He is your stepfather? I thought so."

Judge Gray here inquired as to the law in Pennsylvania regarding child labor at night. One statute was found which partially covered the case, and the chairman remarked that it seemed as if the statutes of Pennsylvania in this part of the state do not seem to bother any one.

Mr. Darrow remarked that the laws cannot enforce themselves.

After hearing all the girl witnesses the miners put a breaker boy on the stand. He is 14 years old and has a 10-year-old brother working in the breaker of the Red Ash Coal Company at Mount Carmel. The father of the boys was killed in the mines, and the 14-year-old brother wrote the note to the company, which was signed by the mother, stating that the younger brother was of legal age.

PAID THREE CENTS AN HOUR.

Judge Gray has announced that the commissioner will not consider whether or not a combine prevails among the coal operators.

Mr. Darrow announced that he reserved the right to examine the operators on this point.

The decision of the commission, if Chairman Gray's remarks can be so called, was briefly this:

"That the commission, in a general way, is adverse to winning the scope of the investigation beyond the terms of the submissions of the miners and the operators; that in carrying on the investigation it assumes the coal companies can afford to pay fair wages; that if the coal companies, in presenting their side of the case, maintain that they cannot afford to give an increase in wages, then the commission will hear what the miners have to say on the ability of the companies to do so, and that if a business cannot pay fair wages the employer ought to get out of it."

GOT \$5000 JUDGMENT.

Mrs. Bertha Kelm Was Injured in Car Collision.

Bertha Kelm was awarded \$5000 in Judge Fischer's court Tuesday morning in her suit against the St. Louis Transit Co. The plaintiff was injured in a collision of cars Dec. 12, 1931.

She was a passenger on a car on Arsenal street which collided with a King's Highway car. She was struck on the head and internally injured. Her suit was for \$25,000.

MILLION IN TIMBER AFLOAT.

Floods in West Virginia Threaten Great Damage to Lumbermen.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Dec. 16.—Floods are feared in southern West Virginia. The tributaries of the Ohio are bankful and heavy rain continues.

A million dollars worth of timber is afloat on the Guyan and Big Sandy rivers.

Turkish Guards Kill 24 Men.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 16.—Advices from the frontier say that 24 Macedonian workmen who were returning to their own country have been killed by Turkish frontier guards near Dimitrievo.

LOAD OF CLAY KILLED DRIVER

Tony Berarino Crushed to Death in Accident at Manchester Avenue Pits.

Tony Berarino, 32 years old, who drove a cart at the Evans & Hoard clay pits, Manchester and Barron avenues, was crushed

to death this morning under a load of clay. The chain which held the cart bed broke, and Berarino was buried beneath the load.

He was married and lived at 6221 Pattison avenue.

Teamster Died From Poison.

John McConnell, aged 50, who lived at 1821 Selby place, died from the effects of morphine poisoning at 4 o'clock Tuesday morning at the City Hospital.

McConnell was found unconscious in his room Sunday night, and a glance revealed that he had taken the deadly drug.

Neither the landlady with whom he boarded nor the police can assign a reason for his act. So far as known, he had no relatives living in St. Louis. He was a teamster.

In a German periodical a teacher named Neer reports that he has found half a cent of the boys in the schools examined by him addicted to habitual smoking, some of them being over 18 years old.

A GREAT TRANSACTION IN CLOAKS, FURS AND SUITS

Nugent's

Purchased the Entire Stock OF THE MOST NOTED CLOAK AND SUIT HOUSE IN AMERICA

Meyer Jonasson & Co.

NEW YORK

Who failed a short time ago and last week closed out their entire stock to NUGENTS at

50 Cents on the Dollar

OF WHOLESALE PRICE

THIS firm not only had a national reputation, but was well known in Europe, having for many years occupied with their wholesale and retail stores the great twelve-story building on the corner of 12th st. and Broadway, New York. In addition they had two large branch houses, one in Boston, the other in Pittsburg. These branch houses were probably the direct cause of their failure.

It is also well known that they handled nothing but the best goods. They sold the entire balance of the stock of their New York store to us

AT HALF PRICE

Our Sale Starts Tomorrow Morning

Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s JacketsHALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Monte Carlo Coats...HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Long Garments....HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Evening Wraps.....HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Fur Scarfs.....HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Fur Muffs.....HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Fur Boas.....HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Fur Sets.....HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Fur Coats.....HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s SuitsHALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s CostumesHALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Fine Waists.....HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Separate Skirts...HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Musse's Cloaks...HALF PRICE
Meyer Jonasson & Co.'s Children's Cloaks..HALF PRICE

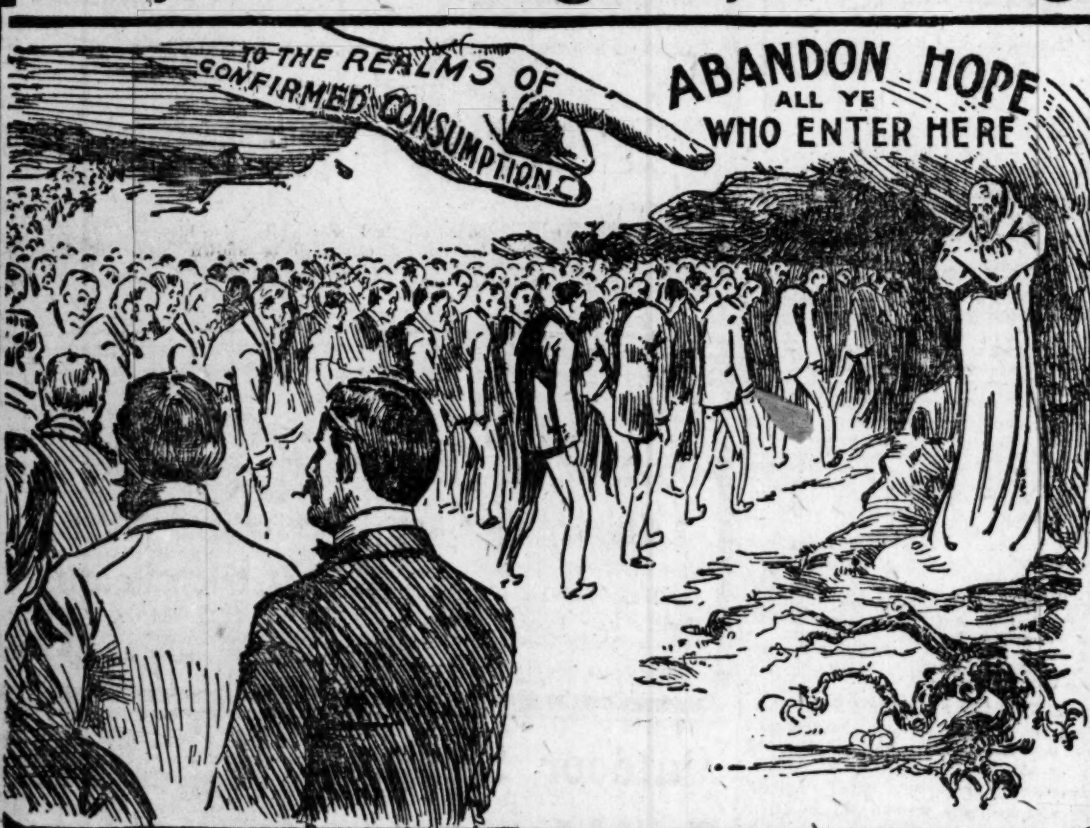
All at 50 Cents on the Dollar

Sale Begins Promptly at 8 O'Clock Tomorrow Morning

B. NUGENT & BRO. DRY GOODS CO.

BROADWAY, WASHINGTON AV. AND ST. CHARLES ST.

They are Marching 300,000 Strong



Timely Taken, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets

Prevent Catarrhal Consumption.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, the throng is marching, marching to the realms of shade, where the withering "White Plague" holds high carnival and perpetual sway.

How many of them? Over 300,000. It will take them a year to get inside the domain from which no traveler returns. When they have all passed others will take their places and the perpetual tramp, tramp, tramp, to doom, will continue.

Reliable statistics show that over 300,000 annually march through the realms of consumption, to open graves, in the United States alone.

There are three varieties of consumption, but the greater part of this large army, going down to death, are victims of what is known as "catarrhal consumption," and the bulk of those who will next year take their places in this fatal march will be filled from the ranks of the victims of chronic catarrh.

Because it is a lingering disease, and not immediately fatal people are prone to overlook its destructive tendencies and neglect catarrh. It is hard for one whose constitution holds him up for years against the progressive encroachments of catarrh to realize his danger and think of the time when, sooner or later, vital organs will be reached, or some acute cold will fan the smoldering fires of catarrh into a devastating conflagration of consumption.

"At first a little hacking cough,
"Tis nothing but a cold;
They say, 'Twill very soon wear off.'
Alas, the story's old!

The hectic cheek, the falling strength,
The grief that cannot save,
And life's van flame goes out, at length,
In a consumptive's grave."

Be timely wise. Cure your catarrh while yet it may be cured. Do not leave it to extend along the delicate mucous membrane and gradually get from nose to throat, then into the bronchial tubes causing cough and expectoration; from thence onward, or downward, until the lungs are reached and you join ranks in the death march of consumption.

There is a remedy that will cure all curable stages of catarrh. It is economical, convenient, reliable, and can be procured at every drug store for 50 cents a box. If you have catarrh in any form, short of actual lung involvement, Stuart's Catarrh Tablets will cure you.

The Rev. L. E. Palmer, Baptist clergyman of Ceresco, Mich., makes a statement of interest to all catarrh and grip sufferers. He says: "Stuart's Catarrh Tablets have certainly been a blessing to me. I have used them freely this fall and winter and have found them a safeguard against LaGrippe and catarrhal troubles from which I had suffered for years. I feel that I can freely and conscientiously recommend them."

Dr. J. J. Beltiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much that I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Send a postal card to F. A. Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich., requesting their free book about catarrh and its cure. Write for it to-day. Delay only allows the disease to become more firmly seated.

Quick Meal

STEEL RANGES

RINGEN

STOVE CO.

SIXTH ST. NEAR 10TH

CHRISTMAS MINCE PIES.

SQUIRREL MINCE MEAT

ADAM ROTH GROCERY CO.

SQUIRREL Brand Pure Foods.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

FIND EMPLOYES BY ADVERTISING IN P-D. WANTS

ALL EMPLOYERS READ THEM ALL DISCOUNT

BLOOD POISON

Cook Remedy Co.

SOFT ANSWER OR BLAME MOTORMAN

Politest Conductor Employs
Two Expedients.

DON'T EXPLAIN TOO MUCH
HOW LADIES SHOULD BE HELPED
ON AND OFF CARS.

While Women Sometimes Show Per-
verse Tempers, It Is the Cranky
Man Whom Long-Suffering
Collectors of Fares
Dread Most.

One of the strongest admonitions given to St. Louis street car employees when they begin work is that they must be polite to the public. Visitors to the city often refer to the urbane behavior of the street car conductors of this city compared with that of employees in other cities.

One of the most polite conductors in St. Louis is N. M. Prinster, No. 237, who has the reputation of being one of the most genial and modest men in the service of the Transit Co. For six years he has been employed by the company and his record is one of the best. Formerly he was a steam railway employee, working on the Iron Mountain system. He lives with his wife and one son, Herbert, at 2303 Hickory street.

Protesting that there were many others just as polite and as deserving as himself, Conductor Prinster, after much persuasion, defined his idea of the duties and peculiar kind of demeanor that should be observed by a street car conductor.

"The first rule in the first rule book I ever saw," said he, "was the quotation, 'A soft answer turneth away wrath.' Of course, I had heard the maxim before, but this time it impressed itself upon me. If a big street car company, with thousands of dollars and the lives of its patrons at stake, regarded that little addition as being of sufficient importance to be given the first place in the set of rules, it was worth remembering. I have tried to make it the keynote of my conduct, while on the cars, at least."

THE SOFT ANSWER.

"If, however, the 'soft answer' does not suffice, the next best thing is to blame it on the motorman. He will never know about it, and it usually mollifies the passenger, if a scapegoat is found. This rule is one of the most effective of any I have ever discovered."

"For instance, a pretty woman, dressed in exquisite fashion got on my car recently, and just before we got to the street where she wanted to get off she touched the button with her gloved hand. It seemed to me, though, as if she had intended at first to signal the motorman to stop and had changed her mind, because she did not press the button, merely touching it."

"The motorman, of course, did not stop, and the woman was in awful rage. When I was an amateur I would have carefully and kindly pointed out why he did not stop, but I have learned better now. So I joined with her in blaming the motorman. A friend of mine who was on the car declares that I told her at first that the motorman had no sense, and that not minding her I afterward averred that he was deaf and had a large family dependent upon him for support."

"Now, personally, I don't admit I said any of those things, for they were not true. The motorman was an unusually careful man, but I did stretch the truth a little bit by promising to give him a good scolding. I soon had my fair passenger smiling. I noticed, though, when she came to the street selected as the next best destination, she pushed the button hard and the motorman stopped promptly. She knew and everyone else knew she was to blame the first time, but it is feminine nature to desire exculpation even at the expense of putting guilt on another."

MEN ENJOY HIS PLIGHT.

"I'd hate to be the conductor," is an exclamation I often hear. Some women actually store up all the anger caused by the events of the day, and when they get on a street car they seek for an excuse

One of the Politest of St. Louis' Street-Car Conductors Tells of Their Duties Toward Women Passengers

N. M. PRINSTER, ONE OF THE POLITEST CONDUCTORS IN ST. LOUIS

BLAME THE MOTORMAN.

THE CUSTOM OF GETTING OFF BACKWARD IS BEING ABANDONED.

WHAT A WOMAN IS ALWAYS AFRAID OF.

ON A FOGGY DAY THE AVERAGE WOMAN WILL SIGNAL WITH A TIGHTLY WRAPPED UMBRELLA WHEN THE CAR IS TWO BLOCKS AWAY.

THEY LOOK AT THEIR PRESERVER WITH AN EXPRESSION OF INEFFABLE SCORN.

HOW TO HELP A WOMAN ONTO THE CAR.

set nor have a diploma in courtesy to ride on a street car.

"At first the thread rather amuses the men passengers, who smile at me sympathetically. I can tell the hen-pecked man by the way he giggles. An individual of that sort is in his element when he hears another man being scolded by a woman and having to stand it just as he does at home. Some of the women talk so fast you can't get a chance to make the soft answer nor to blame it on the motorman. In that case the best thing to do is to get very busy collecting fares. When she sees she is not monopolizing your attention she is apt to quit."

"A motorman I had recently used to help me out on such occasions. Whenever such an emergency arose I used to rush out on the front platform and shake my fist under the motorman's nose, meaning

while pointing at the angry woman and conveying by gesture the idea that I was treating the motorman to a course in profanity. This never failed to pacify the woman, but some of the men passengers used to remonstrate with me for abusing the motorman without cause. The motorman did not mind it, but since he left I have never found another so accommodating."

LEARNING HOW TO ALIGHT.

"Women are learning how to get on and off a car. Some of them really take delight in getting on or off before it stops, the car because of the way she stands and alights, and some of them are so full of these tendencies so far as alighting is concerned, but we cannot always prevent it."

LIKES TO BE HELPED.

"When she gets off the car she does not require any help unless the crossing is muddy or slippery. In such cases where it is practicable to do so I usually get off the car and help the women off. At other times I stand on the platform and hold their arms as they step to the ground."

"Some of the signals made by women to a motorman are as unintelligible to him as the wigwag code of the navy is to a landman. Standing on a corner there will be a group of women, who, in their gestures, will make all sorts of motions. The motorman sees them and jumps to the conclusion that some one of those manifold motions must mean that one of the women wants the car stopped, but when he stops and looks inquiringly at them they make no effort to get on and if one of them happens to notice the car stopped for her she exclaims: 'How stupid of that motorman! He doesn't really do want to get on a car, their frantic gyrations would lead a new motorman to believe there was an obstruction on the track, and that the fair one fears lives will be lost in the week if she does not stop the car.'"

"On a foggy day the average woman, when a car is about two blocks away, will lift a tightly wrapped silk umbrella, and she will motion with her hand. Then, perhaps, she will signal with her handkerchief. As the car approaches these signals become more violent, and if the car runs by the crossing six inches she is likely to remind the conductor that any one could have seen her signals."

THE MAN CRANK.

"For real, downright crankiness, however, the man who has had a difficulty at his office, or who has quarrelled with his wife, is the worst. There are strict rules against profanity on cars, yet these men will ignore them completely until they are threatened with ejection."

"I shall report you," is a phrase one hears several times every day, but it is seldom, indeed, that the expressed intention is actually carried out."

A recent passenger on a Jefferson avenue car last week was so impressed with a little act of kindness upon the part of the conductor that she wrote the following communication concerning Conductor Prinster to the Post-Dispatch:

"Having occasion to use the transit company cars several times each day, and having observed the brusque, in fact rude, manner in which some of its employees treat its patrons, it was indeed a very pleasant surprise today to come across an exception to the rule on the Jefferson avenue line. For instance, an old lady and a younger lady, who appeared to be an invalid, got on the car, and instead of pulling the bell immediately and jarring the invalid, he waited until they were seated. Further on a lady was running to catch the car, and he beckoned for her to come on and stopped his car. These were but a couple of instances of many other civilities shown by this gentleman, whose number is 237, and I could not resist the impulse to compliment him for his courteous conduct."

"MRS. J. H. B."

Benjamin Russell Hamby, author of the famous book, "Darling Nellie Gray," is buried at Westerville, O., 12 miles from Columbus.

Jim Dumps was not allowed to eat Of pies and puddings, rich and sweet. But served with orange marmalade A perfect treat from "Force" he made, Which dish he ate with greatest vim. "It tastes so good," says "Sunny Jim."

"FORCE"
The Ready-to-Serve Cereal

leaves no unpleasant memories.

Sweet, crisp flakes of wheat and malt.

Brazilians Benefited

"Your preparation of wheat called 'Force' is very useful for those who suffer from dyspepsia. In this warm climate there are many who have benefited by it."
R. B. Woodward, Natal, Brazil.

JAMES' GOLF IS NOT APPROVED

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—New York golf critics are severe in their comments upon the methods by which Louis N. James of Chicago attained the national championship. One golf writer after declaring the championship should have come to some club east of the Alleghenies says there are 15 better players than James.

Other writers follow with more or less drastic statements concerning James' methods of playing.

Friends of the Chicago champion are pointing out that none of the persons who are undertaking to measure James' ability saw him play.

Pictures of Mexico Shown.—Many new members of the Business Men's club of the Second Presbyterian Church, Westminster place and Taylor avenue, were enrolled last evening. Prior to the enrollment A. R. Vardier delivered an interesting address on Mexico and exhibited a number of fine photographs he had taken during his sojourn in the republic.

Grading Camp Fumigated.

Serge Collins of the mounted district reported the presence of smallpox in a grading camp at the World's Fair site yesterday to Assistant Health Commissioner Francis, who immediately sent out ambulances and had four men and three women removed from the camp to quarantine. The houses in which the smallpox patients lived and all the tents of the camp will be thoroughly fumigated, and it may be necessary to destroy the tents by fire.

IT'S YOUR DUTY

To be strong and healthy, especially when such a reliable remedy for stomach, liver and kidney ills as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters can be obtained from any Druggist. It will strengthen the nerves, improve the appetite and absolutely cure Headache, Nausea, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Chills or Malaria. Try a bottle.

Also obtain a copy of our 1903 Almanac from your Druggist. It is free.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

Sonnenfeld's
LACKERMAN, MANAGERS E.B. KLINE.
419-421-423-425-N. BROADWAY.

Buy Your Christmas Presents of Us

AND SAVE MONEY.

CLOSING OUT

All our Jewelry, Leather Goods, Silver Novelties and all kinds of Fancy Goods to make room for our ever-growing Millinery business.

25c Brooches at.....10c	35c and 25c Silver Novelties.....19c
50c Brooches at.....25c	35c and 25c Ebony Novelties.....19c
75c and 98c Brooches at.....50c	59c and 75c Silver Novelties.....35c
\$1.50 and \$1.75 Brooches at.....98c	60c Leather Purses at.....25c
Rings at less than cost.	\$1.00 Leather Purses at.....50c
Earrings at less than cost.	\$1.50 Leather Purses at.....98c
Chains and Locketts at less than cost.	\$2.00 Leather Purses at.....\$1.25
Hatpins at less than cost.	75c and \$1.00 Belts at.....35c
	75c and \$1.00 Garters at.....39c

Feather Boas
Choice Coque Boas, white, black and white, \$2.50 and \$5.00
Ostrich Boas at all prices.
Chiffon Collarettes and Muffs.

Hat Department
Choice of 360 Trimmed Hats, \$1.00
Choice of 184 Trimmed Hats, sold at \$5 to \$7.50.
at.....\$3.00
Alaska Beavers, all colors.....\$1.19
Finest quality French Beavers, the \$3.00 and \$3.50 quality, at.....\$1.98

Children's Caps
Finest all-wool Toques.....35c
75c Baby Caps at.....25c
Camel's Hair Tams, the very best in the market—Wednesday only.....83c

Du Four's French Perfume
1-ounce bottle, worth 75c.....45c
2-ounce bottle, worth \$1.25.....75c

Ribbon Special
50 yards' best quality spools.....40c
1200 pieces No. 1, 1 1/2 all-silk Satin Ribbon, 10 yards for.....15c
4300 yards all-silk Taffeta and Moire—3 and 3 1/2 inches wide, a yard.....10c
7 and 8 inch French Ribbon, worth \$1.00, at.....35c
5-inch fine Satin and Taffeta.....25c

Ostrich Feathers
All our \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 black, white and colored
Amazona Plumes at.....\$1.25

Outdoor Sports California

May be indulged in the year round—golf, tennis, automobilism, sailing, kodaking, fishing. No cold weather. Take the luxurious California Limited to Los Angeles and San Francisco. You will enjoy the dining-car service. Why freeze at home?

The California tour described in our books; mailed for 10c in stamps.

Address A. Andrews, General Agent, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry., 108 North Fourth street, St. Louis, Mo.

Santa Fe

8 1/2 Hours to CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE
B. & O. S.-W.

TRAINS LEAVE:
9:00 A. M. 8:00 P. M. 2:05 A. M.
TICKET OFFICES:
Oliver and Sixth and Union Station.

W. H. LAIDLEY

STOCKS & CO. BONDS
GRAIN, PROVISIONS,
Bank Stocks and Investment Securities.
Send for our daily market letter.
Members Chicago Board of Trade.
Tel., Main 616 or Main 174.
180 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill.

TEETH

If you want a shirt that fits, and is fit to wear—full dress, business, outing shirt—look for "Cluett" or "Monarch" brand. Your furnisher has them for sale.

Cluett, Peabody & Co.

DR. E. C. CHASE.

NEW YORK DENTAL ROOMS
LEADING DENTISTS.
Established 42 years.
North-west corner Broadway and Olive. Entrance on Olive St.
Largest and oldest dental establishment in the city. We employ the most skillful men in the profession. Do not look for cheap dentists, but come to the place where the lowest prices. Open daily from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. (Sundays from 10 a. m. to 1 p. m.)

BOSTON STEAM DENTAL ROOMS.

415 N. BROADWAY, bet. Locust and St. Charles. SET. HILL-PAINLESS EXTRACTION, etc. Dr. J. H. Chase, Dentist. (Opp. W. B. B. Co.)

A Wise Woman
"All that glitters is not gold." A fair head of hair is one of the highest charms.

Imperial Hair Regenerator
restores Gray or Bleached hair to its natural color or shade. It is clean, safe, and OZ. APPLICATION. LAST FOR MONTHS. Sample of hair colored free. Send for Prospectus.

BLOOD POISON

is the worst disease on earth, yet the easiest to cure WHEN YOU KNOW WHAT TO DO. Many have pimples, spots on the skin, worse than measles, itching, falling hair, burn, scald, etc. etc. Know it is BLOOD POISON. Send to DR. BROWN, 609 Ark. St., Philadelphia, Pa. for BROWN'S BLOOD CURE. It is a little, but it cures. Sold only by DRUGGISTS.

BROWN'S CAPSULES.
Send this to a fair dealer. They will send you a bottle.

POLICEMEN MUST KNOW THREE R'S

Additions to Force Will Understand Subtraction.

MULTIPLICATION OF RULES
NEW DIVISION OF OFFICIALS TO ENFORCE THEM.

Mental Examining Board Will Also See That Patrolmen Know How to Spell and Can Direct Visitors Properly.

The Mental Examining Board of the St. Louis Police Department will hold its first meeting in the office of Chief Mathew Kiehl today. There the duties of the body will be outlined and the regulations governing the board will be framed and adopted.

This new departure in encouraging the efficiency of the department was inaugurated yesterday at the meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners, which appointed the following members of the department to act in the capacity of mental examiners: Chief of Police Kiehl, ex-officio member; Inspector Edward Lally, chairman; Capt. Peter Reynolds, Central District; Capt. E. P. Creedy, Seventh District; Sgt. Thomas J. Donagan, Central District; Sgt. John Lang, Ninth District.

The new board was established on the recommendation of Chiefs Kiehl and Donagan, and is provided for in the rules of the new police manual. President Hawes, of the police board, believes that with such a body the mental standard of the force will be greatly raised.

The board of examiners will examine all probationary patrolmen appointed to the force with a ninety days after appointment, and from time to time will examine members of the department when ordered to do so by the police board, the chief of police or the inspector. The examination will be thorough, and will mark the patrolman as capable of properly performing the duties of a metropolitan police officer.

BACK TO SCHOOL DAYS.

He will be examined in reading from print and manuscript; handwriting, as shown by copy from manuscript; writing from dictation; spelling as shown by writing from dictation; arithmetic—addition, subtraction, multiplication and division as applied in whole numbers; police rules and regulations; questions relating to St. Louis city government, location of streets, public places of amusement, parks and other points of interest.

The examinations are to be conducted entirely on their merits, and the board is ordered not to discuss the merits or demerits of any member of the department about to be examined, nor receive communication from friends of those to be examined. They will be conducted on the percentage basis, 75 per cent being perfect, 80 per cent good, 85 per cent fair, and below that figure bad. The results will be sent sealed to the police board.

The examinations are in part for the purpose of determining the qualifications of probationary patrolmen for the positions of patrolman.

New Pastor at Kirkwood.

Rev. Perry V. Jennings will be installed as pastor of the First Presbyterian church at Kirkwood tonight. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. J. J. Nicolls, and Rev. Henry Gardiner, Rev. D. M. Skilling, Rev. H. H. Gregg and Rev. C. L. Chalfant, will participate in the exercises.

Sozodont TOOTH POWDER
in a BIG BOX, with new patent-top can. Keeps the dust out, the flavor in. No waste. No spilling. No Grit.

Something New! **25c**

HALL & RUCKEL, New York

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

A Mark-Down of Elegant Millinery!

This is the Right Kind of a Christmas Present.

We have taken 138 of our beautiful imported and domestic White and Colored Model Hats and marked them at just 1/2 price for this sale:

\$25.00 Trimmed Hats for	\$12.50
\$20.00 Trimmed Hats for	\$10.00
\$18.00 Trimmed Hats for	\$9.00
\$15.00 Trimmed Hats for	\$7.50
\$12.00 Trimmed Hats for	\$6.00
\$10.00 Trimmed Hats for	\$5.00

Ladies can find some beautiful Hats for receptions in this lot. Although all are beautiful, there is a choice worth coming early for. We place them in three cases, so that they may all be seen and a choice can be made quickly.

Barr's Sixth, Seventh, Olive and Locust Sts.

A Soldier of Fortune Resting in St. Louis



ROBERT EDSON.

Robert Edson, who is Augustus Thomas of Richard Harding Davis' "Soldier of Fortune" is taking a week's rest in St. Louis. He is quartered with his company at the St. Nicholas.

"Soldier of Fortune" is the latest of the book plays and Mr. Edson's ideas of the dramatized novel are of interest.

"I am," he said to me this morning, "an advocate of anything that can be made into a good play, whether a book or a police item."

"I did not take up 'Soldier of Fortune' because I liked it particularly," he explained, "or because there was a chance for great acting, but rather because it was a beginning for me in a line of work which I want to follow. It's all plain sailing now, as dramatic writing, it is a step towards showing what one may do."

"A man, a lover of books and a constant play-goer, said to me once that to witness many of the current dramatizations of popular novels, infuriated him, that he felt like tearing into shreds the authors of the books, and that he had never been so angry as he was at the time."

"The future of dramatization? Just so, long as dramatic writing finds its way between the covers of a book, will they continue to be transferred to the stage. Personally, I draw the line at dramatizations of soap operas, and I would not care to appear in a play based upon the adventures of that famous boy—with his Lohengrin-like goose. Neither do I approve of dramatizations of the Bible, which become reconciled to that view of bringing church and stage together. Modern American plays will have my sole attention. The field is a broad one and has always proved especially attractive to me."

THE COLUMBIA BILL.

Anyone unfamiliar with the latest ideas in vaudeville stunts who might chance to get a glimpse of the Columbia stage this week after the great Sparrow had finished his turn would imagine himself either in a green grocer's store or a cider mill. He would find the stage covered with vegetables and apple punnets that no one would ever imagine that it could be the result of a man's attempt to entertain his fellow man.

But if the laughter that greets his insane acts are proof, the entertainment is furnished all right. It would be impossible to tell what he does other than to say he spends 20 minutes in mashing up fruits and vegetables.

The most artistic bit on this week's bill is the sketch by the line and Moore. The sketch in itself doesn't amount to much but it furnishes an excellent opportunity for two clever people to show their ability as singers and dancers. It was well received by the two big Monday audiences.

One of the features this week is the "Kiddie Show." The series of pictures called the "Christmas Dream" is about the most elaborate thing ever presented by a living picture machine, and if you happen to sit where Manager Tate can explain the doll and the features this week is the "Kiddie Show."

Other good things on the Columbia's bill are "The French and Lewis" by lyric comedians; Crawford and Stanley, grotesque piano players and dancers; Les Fraetelli, instrumentalists; Mr. J. J. Nicolls, and the keys; the Thorne Company in their sketch, "An Upright Flat"; Old Hayden; Ventoletto and Nina, Romanizing artists; Grier and Grier, black-face comedians; the Juggling Mathews and John T. Powers.

TO CONDEMN 24 CITY BLOCKS

Terminal Depot Co. Sues 300 Defendants.

PREPARING FOR THIRD BRIDGE

LAND EXTENDS FROM MULLANPHY TO SPRUCE STREET.

Plans Include Freight Houses, Yards, Elevated Road, Passenger Depot and Other Improvements.

As told in late editions of the Post-Dispatch yesterday, the St. Louis Terminal Depot Co. filed suit in the Circuit Court Monday afternoon to condemn property estimated to be worth more than \$5,000,000 for the purpose of building a third bridge over the Mississippi river with a western approach at Mullanphy street, and to build elevated tracks and depots along the river front.

The property for which condemnation is sought covers 24 city blocks, from Mullanphy street to Spruce street. It is two blocks in width in most places, between the Levee and Main street.

Several months ago the St. Louis Terminal Depot Co. petitioned the Municipal Assembly to grant it terminal and elevated road privileges, in order to give it an entrance to St. Louis from the third bridge which it proposed to construct under the franchise already secured.

Briefly summarized the plans of the St. Louis Terminal Depot Co. include: A bridge over the Mississippi river at Mullanphy street.

"LITTLE DAN" HAS IMPROVED

Father Says Providence Has Promised Recovery.

CHILD IS LESS RESTLESS

Daniel R. Case, or "Little Dan," as the neighbors affectionately call him, the lad who is lying ill and without medical attendance in a room of a stable in the rear of 2710 Washington avenue, seems to be slightly better this morning.

While a Post-Dispatch reporter was discussing the case the boy's father, Dillie Case, the patient opened his eyes several times. He called only once for a glass of water and he seems to be less restless than he has been.

The father still refuses to allow anyone to prescribe for his son, declaring he has been informed by the deity that the boy will recover. He qualifies this, however, by saying that the Maker sometimes changes when people are unfaithful.

Faithfulness of the persons who are praying for the lad he asserts is a life and death matter now, for unless providence see fit to withdraw the promise made the lad will, he declares, recover.

Mrs. Case, who has been expected daily, has not arrived yet. She lives 4 miles from Rolla, the nearest railway station, and Case says the rains have made the country roads well nigh impassable. He is uncertain therefore when she will get here.

Take His Temperature.

John W. Stage, an expressman who cherishes the same faith that Case does, helps in watching at the bedside of the sick boy. No one has been allowed to take the patient's temperature recently, but Case declares it is much lower and the boy's appearance seems to bear out the assertion. According to the father the lad slept peacefully during the latter part of the night.

Every day persons believing as Case does, and calling themselves members of the Church of God, go to the stable to pray for the boy's recovery. Yesterday, however, there was a much larger number than usual. Most of the callers were from Carondelet and a sort of general prayer meeting was held.

Dr. J. H. Shoups, 204 Morgan street, who has been called Saturday to induce the father to allow him to treat the lad, has not renewed his efforts. Case is firm in his determination that no medicine shall be administered.

Upon being asked just when he received divine assurance his son would recover, Case said he had known it from the first, but he had been given additional assurance after the prayers of some friends Saturday night.

He admits that he has lost four children under similar circumstances, but he says he would not have given up his son if he had not been given additional assurance after the prayers of some friends Saturday night.

"Why, I got down on my knees and wrestled with God in one case," said he, "but it did no good. His will was omnipotent and I had to submit."

Men's Holiday Specials for Wednesday

1.00 Shirts, 25c. Lay in your supply now and save big money.

An extraordinary bargain in Men's and Boys' Shirts, all odd lots and accumulation of high-grade shirts which sold from 50c to \$1.25, some without collars and some with two separate collars made of the best percales and madras—

25c

TIES—50c ties, 25c. Sweaters—All-wool, fancy, 50c. Colors, 50c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS—Single and double breasted 69c.

SUSPENDERS—50c. Value, in fancy box, 25c.

On account of alterations now being made we must sell our immense holiday stocks at a great sacrifice.

A RARE CHANCE FOR XMAS BUYERS.

Useful Holiday Presents.

49c Set for Plated Knives and Forks \$1 value.

25c Rogers' best triple-plated Tea Spoons, set of 6, in neat lined box 98c.

25c Table Spoons to \$1.95 match. Carving Set, 4-piece Tea handle, scimitar blade, special for Wednesday, 98c.

Vase. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Lamp. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

"LITTLE DAN" HAS IMPROVED

Father Says Providence Has Promised Recovery.

CHILD IS LESS RESTLESS

Daniel R. Case, or "Little Dan," as the neighbors affectionately call him, the lad who is lying ill and without medical attendance in a room of a stable in the rear of 2710 Washington avenue, seems to be slightly better this morning.

While a Post-Dispatch reporter was discussing the case the boy's father, Dillie Case, the patient opened his eyes several times. He called only once for a glass of water and he seems to be less restless than he has been.

The father still refuses to allow anyone to prescribe for his son, declaring he has been informed by the deity that the boy will recover. He qualifies this, however, by saying that the Maker sometimes changes when people are unfaithful.

Faithfulness of the persons who are praying for the lad he asserts is a life and death matter now, for unless providence see fit to withdraw the promise made the lad will, he declares, recover.

Mrs. Case, who has been expected daily, has not arrived yet. She lives 4 miles from Rolla, the nearest railway station, and Case says the rains have made the country roads well nigh impassable. He is uncertain therefore when she will get here.

Take His Temperature.

John W. Stage, an expressman who cherishes the same faith that Case does, helps in watching at the bedside of the sick boy. No one has been allowed to take the patient's temperature recently, but Case declares it is much lower and the boy's appearance seems to bear out the assertion. According to the father the lad slept peacefully during the latter part of the night.

Every day persons believing as Case does, and calling themselves members of the Church of God, go to the stable to pray for the boy's recovery. Yesterday, however, there was a much larger number than usual. Most of the callers were from Carondelet and a sort of general prayer meeting was held.

Dr. J. H. Shoups, 204 Morgan street, who has been called Saturday to induce the father to allow him to treat the lad, has not renewed his efforts. Case is firm in his determination that no medicine shall be administered.

Upon being asked just when he received divine assurance his son would recover, Case said he had known it from the first, but he had been given additional assurance after the prayers of some friends Saturday night.

He admits that he has lost four children under similar circumstances, but he says he would not have given up his son if he had not been given additional assurance after the prayers of some friends Saturday night.

"Why, I got down on my knees and wrestled with God in one case," said he, "but it did no good. His will was omnipotent and I had to submit."

Men's Holiday Specials for Wednesday

1.00 Shirts, 25c. Lay in your supply now and save big money.

An extraordinary bargain in Men's and Boys' Shirts, all odd lots and accumulation of high-grade shirts which sold from 50c to \$1.25, some without collars and some with two separate collars made of the best percales and madras—

25c

TIES—50c ties, 25c. Sweaters—All-wool, fancy, 50c. Colors, 50c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS—Single and double breasted 69c.

SUSPENDERS—50c. Value, in fancy box, 25c.

On account of alterations now being made we must sell our immense holiday stocks at a great sacrifice.

A RARE CHANCE FOR XMAS BUYERS.

Useful Holiday Presents.

49c Set for Plated Knives and Forks \$1 value.

25c Rogers' best triple-plated Tea Spoons, set of 6, in neat lined box 98c.

25c Table Spoons to \$1.95 match. Carving Set, 4-piece Tea handle, scimitar blade, special for Wednesday, 98c.

Vase. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Lamp. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

WARRANTS FOR LABOR AGENCY

LOUIS MILLER AND M. TRAW CHARGED WITH VIOLATING LAW.

DEPOSITOR MADE COMPLAINT

He Said He Was Guaranteed a Position and Ejected When He Called Again.

Warrants charging Louis Miller and M. Traw with conducting a labor agency in violation of the law were issued this morning.

Lewis Henry told Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dalton that he went to the reputed labor agency conducted by the two men at 919 Olive street, Sept. 9, and applied for a position as a railroad brakeman. He was told that for \$19 a situation of that kind would be guaranteed him in 30 days. He deposited the \$19 and waited.

At the end of the 30 days, Henry says, he called at the place and was forcibly ejected. Then he hired a lawyer and the two called. Threats to eject them were made, and the lawyer ran.

Men's Holiday Specials for Wednesday

1.00 Shirts, 25c. Lay in your supply now and save big money.

An extraordinary bargain in Men's and Boys' Shirts, all odd lots and accumulation of high-grade shirts which sold from 50c to \$1.25, some without collars and some with two separate collars made of the best percales and madras—

25c

TIES—50c ties, 25c. Sweaters—All-wool, fancy, 50c. Colors, 50c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS—Single and double breasted 69c.

SUSPENDERS—50c. Value, in fancy box, 25c.

On account of alterations now being made we must sell our immense holiday stocks at a great sacrifice.

A RARE CHANCE FOR XMAS BUYERS.

Useful Holiday Presents.

49c Set for Plated Knives and Forks \$1 value.

25c Rogers' best triple-plated Tea Spoons, set of 6, in neat lined box 98c.

25c Table Spoons to \$1.95 match. Carving Set, 4-piece Tea handle, scimitar blade, special for Wednesday, 98c.

Vase. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Lamp. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Useful Holiday Presents.

49c Set for Plated Knives and Forks \$1 value.

25c Rogers' best triple-plated Tea Spoons, set of 6, in neat lined box 98c.

25c Table Spoons to \$1.95 match. Carving Set, 4-piece Tea handle, scimitar blade, special for Wednesday, 98c.

Vase. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Lamp. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Useful Holiday Presents.

49c Set for Plated Knives and Forks \$1 value.

25c Rogers' best triple-plated Tea Spoons, set of 6, in neat lined box 98c.

25c Table Spoons to \$1.95 match. Carving Set, 4-piece Tea handle, scimitar blade, special for Wednesday, 98c.

Vase. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Lamp. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

WARRANTS FOR LABOR AGENCY

LOUIS MILLER AND M. TRAW CHARGED WITH VIOLATING LAW.

DEPOSITOR MADE COMPLAINT

He Said He Was Guaranteed a Position and Ejected When He Called Again.

Warrants charging Louis Miller and M. Traw with conducting a labor agency in violation of the law were issued this morning.

Lewis Henry told Assistant Prosecuting Attorney Dalton that he went to the reputed labor agency conducted by the two men at 919 Olive street, Sept. 9, and applied for a position as a railroad brakeman. He was told that for \$19 a situation of that kind would be guaranteed him in 30 days. He deposited the \$19 and waited.

At the end of the 30 days, Henry says, he called at the place and was forcibly ejected. Then he hired a lawyer and the two called. Threats to eject them were made, and the lawyer ran.

Men's Holiday Specials for Wednesday

1.00 Shirts, 25c. Lay in your supply now and save big money.

An extraordinary bargain in Men's and Boys' Shirts, all odd lots and accumulation of high-grade shirts which sold from 50c to \$1.25, some without collars and some with two separate collars made of the best percales and madras—

25c

TIES—50c ties, 25c. Sweaters—All-wool, fancy, 50c. Colors, 50c.

FLANNEL SHIRTS—Single and double breasted 69c.

SUSPENDERS—50c. Value, in fancy box, 25c.

On account of alterations now being made we must sell our immense holiday stocks at a great sacrifice.

A RARE CHANCE FOR XMAS BUYERS.

Useful Holiday Presents.

49c Set for Plated Knives and Forks \$1 value.

25c Rogers' best triple-plated Tea Spoons, set of 6, in neat lined box 98c.

25c Table Spoons to \$1.95 match. Carving Set, 4-piece Tea handle, scimitar blade, special for Wednesday, 98c.

Vase. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Lamp. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Useful Holiday Presents.

49c Set for Plated Knives and Forks \$1 value.

25c Rogers' best triple-plated Tea Spoons, set of 6, in neat lined box 98c.

25c Table Spoons to \$1.95 match. Carving Set, 4-piece Tea handle, scimitar blade, special for Wednesday, 98c.

Vase. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Lamp. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Useful Holiday Presents.

49c Set for Plated Knives and Forks \$1 value.

25c Rogers' best triple-plated Tea Spoons, set of 6, in neat lined box 98c.

25c Table Spoons to \$1.95 match. Carving Set, 4-piece Tea handle, scimitar blade, special for Wednesday, 98c.

Vase. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate, \$2 value, 98c.

Lamp. Mounted Vases, Parlor Lamp, decorated metal rich red and—parts are of brown decorated with gold trim, brass oil plate

XRAY SHOWS STOLEN COINS

Japan Orders Several Machines With Which Stomachs of Mint Employees Will Be Photographed Daily.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18.—A Philadelphia firm has received an order from the Japanese government for several X-ray machines, which are to be used for a novel purpose.

The firm some time ago sold to a representative of the Mikado an X-ray machine which, the Japanese explained, was to be used in the governmental mint in Japan for the detection of dishonest employees who stole gold coins by swallowing them.

The machine was used to examine suspects as they left the mint daily, and, of course, it revealed the presence of any coins "in their midst."

The test was so satisfactory that the Mikado ordered several more machines, hoping to prevent this form of theft.

SUPT. WM. DILLON DEAD.

He Was Leading Citizen of Madison, Ill.

William Dillon, superintendent of the Madison car shops at Madison, Ill., died yesterday at the Alexian Brothers' Hospital in this city. He caught a cold some time ago, which developed into pneumonia.

Mr. Dillon was a trustee of the Madison village board, and one of the most influential men of the tri-city. He was associated with Mayor Coville in bringing several large manufacturing plants to Madison.

Despondency

Is often only a symptom of dyspepsia. In dyspepsia there is a loss of nutrition which is felt by brain as well as body; the mind grows morbid as the body loses vigor.

Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia and other diseases of the stomach and associated organs of digestion and nutrition. It enables the proper nutrition of the body and restores mental cheerfulness as well as physical strength.

"For about two years I suffered from a very obstinate case of dyspepsia," writes R. E. Leonard, Esq., of 13 Eastern Ave., Toronto, Ontario. "I tried a great number of remedies without success. I finally lost faith in them all. I was so far gone that I could not bear any solid food on my stomach for a long time; felt melancholy and depressed. Could not sleep nor follow my occupation. Some four months ago a friend recommended your Golden Medical Discovery. After a week's treatment I had derived so much benefit that I continued the medicine. I have taken three bottles and am convinced it has in my case accomplished a permanent cure. I am now healthy and recommenced it to the thousands of dyspeptics throughout the land."

Accept no substitute for "Golden Medical Discovery." There is nothing "just as good" for diseases of the stomach, blood, and lungs.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets stimulate the liver.

TAKE CARE OF YOUR FEET AND SAVE DOCTOR BILLS.

The Shoe for the Weather

\$4 TO \$7

Water Proof.

Harris

407 N. Sixth Street.

FREE DENTAL CLINIC

By reliable, accurate dentists, who are experts in our system of painless dentistry. Don't throw away money away on the so-called best dentists when you can have done by us for the cost of material. Absolutely no students.

Free Clinic and Prices Until Jan. 1.

Full set of Teeth.....\$1.00
Best Set of Teeth.....\$2.00
Gold Crowns.....\$1.50
Gold Crowns.....\$1.50
Bridgework.....\$1.00
All work done by graduate dentists.

Bring this ad. with you. Be sure you are in the right place.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain by Use of

We are the only dentists west of New York City who make their own Vitalized Air and Ozone. Entirely harmless and painless. Vitalized Air Given. No. Teeth Extracted Free. Be Sure That You are in Right Place.

Bring this Ad in and get one gold filling free.

All work guaranteed for 15 years.

The oldest and most reliable college in the city.

UNION DENTAL COLLEGE

622 Olive st., 2d floor. Hours: 11 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sun. 10 a. m. to 4 p. m.

A RED NOSE

I can positively cure red nose, red face and blotchy, pimply, watery skin, no matter what the cause. Consult me in person or by letter for a free and strictly confidential.

JOHN H. WOODBURY, D.D.S.

Harvard-Johnston Bldg., St. Louis.

UNCLE SAM JUST A TRIFLE JEALOUS

Postal Brides Must Renew Oaths to Him.

CAN'T SERVE TWO MASTERS

NEW RULE FOR POSTMISTRESSES AND CLERKS.

They May Wed If They Wish, but Latest Pledge of Allegiance Must Be Given to the Government.

BY ROSE MARION.

Uncle Sam has been studying matrimony. Not with a view to getting married himself. Oh, no, the old fellow is much too wary a bachelor for any such calculation. He has been thinking about the marrying of his women employees. His study has brought forth conclusions. Those same conclusions have resulted in the issue of certain orders. Some of those orders are old—that is, we have talked of them for more than a month. My concern is not of them.

It is of the latest order I would speak. It was issued by Postmaster-General Payne a few days ago and reads after the fashion following:

"Whenever any woman employed in the postal services, either as postmaster or unclassified clerk, marries, she must take the oath of office anew."

In the name of all unreasonable things, why?

The order is either a reflection on matrimony itself or else upon men in general. Uncle Sam as much as says that a woman erases herself from the book of life when she says the important "I will."

Either that, or he intimates that the influence of women is such that the impressiveness of a new oath is necessary to hold a married woman to her duty.

Practically he says, "You are officially dead, you women who marry. To live again you must bind yourselves by a new oath. Of course when you take the oath you must employ your new name. Do all of these things and you may still remain among my chosen."

TO REASSURE UNCLE SAM.

Silently he suggests, "You of my fold who take—rather who are taken as wives, I fear for your allegiance. Your marriage vows require that you give obedience to your husband. No man can serve two masters. Neither can a woman. I am not jealous, but I should like to have you say your little oath over again."

And the woman postmaster and the woman unclassified clerk must take her oath again, or she must give up her office.

The cogitations of Uncle Samuel seem to have brought him to the point where he contends that the woman who opens the postoffice in the morning is not the same one that closes it in the evening provided that she has gone to some church or to some office like Judge Cronin's during the day and said certain things.

If she has said those things, she has a different name. If she has a different name, she is to all intents and purposes a different woman. The office has a new mistress or a new clerk, and she must take her oath. The oath must be recorded in her new name.

The name—after all perhaps that is just where the hitch is. It must be a nuisance to have one's employees changing their names and going by aliases every now and then. It must mean a great deal of work on the part of someone to keep the fact straight that Mary Jones, postmistress of Podunk, has become Mrs. James Smith, or that Miss Marie Ellingwood, special clerk in Farringford, is now Mrs. Stubb Tose.

WHY THIS CHANGE OF NAME?

When you reason that far, isn't it a shame that Uncle Sam should have had to give all that thought to the marriage question besides having to submit to all this criticism because of that old name trouble?

Why should a woman take a man's name? Who started that custom and why did he? Masculine gender is correct in the last pronoun. No woman is responsible for such a performance. The only reason it is tolerated by women is because they like a change and it's easier to sign checks that way.

PRINCIPLE IS INVOLVED.

Not that it is so much trouble to say a few words over, but the principle of the act is what bothers. Then, too, the waste of money. What is the use of handing over to the treasury public the price of two pounds of coffee just when you need it most?

It surely can't be that Uncle Sam wants to help along the struggling notaries, who get 50 cents per for the affidavits. He couldn't be accused of anything so hard-hearted as stealing from a bride to fill the purse of even the poorest of lawyers.

But all Uncle Sam's study has been for naught, so far as St. Louis is concerned. Statistics show that but one woman employee of the St. Louis office has been married in four years.

St. Louis notaries public will please take notice. No brides in the postoffice; no snaps for notaries.

Uncle Sam will surely have to do another studying stunt.

24 COAL WAGONS STUCK IN MUD

Remained All Night at Compton and Clark Avenues and Dealers Have Protested to Street Commissioner.

A delegation of coal dealers called on Street Commissioner Varrelmann this morning to voice the united protest of the coal merchants of St. Louis against the impossible condition of Compton avenue from Clark avenue south to the railroad tracks.

It is one of the principal thoroughfares used by coal wagons, they told Mr. Varrelmann, and it has never been improved. Twenty-four coal wagons, they declared, were stuck there yesterday, and it was found necessary to allow them to remain there over night. This morning they were dug out.

LORENZ HOLDS FREE CLINICS.

Operates on Two Little Girls, Both Treatments Being Successful.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Dr. Adolf Lorenz of the University of Vienna has begun his series of public operations for congenital dislocations of the hip.

Two operations were performed by the doctor at the Hospital for the Ruptured

and Crippled, the patients being little girls, in the presence of about 300 physicians and surgeons.

The first operation occupied about 10 minutes and the second four, and both were said to be successful. Prof. Lorenz's assistant, Dr. Frederick Miller, operated upon a third patient, also a girl, the great surgeon finding it advisable to reserve himself for his other clinical engagements.

Content Machinery in Motion.

Depositions in the Wagner-Butler congressional contest are being taken today in

the Kincaid building, 417 Pine street. Thomas J. Rowe, attorney for James J. Butler, appeared with his client yesterday, but was told that nothing would be done until today. J. D. Sanders and Eugene Butler are acting as notaries. Frank E. Richey, assisted by W. M. Kinsey, Charles W. Holtcamp and L. G. Peery are Wagner's counsel.

St. Louis Club to Elect Officers.

The St. Louis Club will choose officers at an election to be held at the club in Lindell boulevard. The polls will be open

from 10 o'clock until noon. The announcement of the election and general reports will be made at the annual meeting in the evening. Lewis E. Tuck, who is slated for secretary, will probably be the only new official chosen as Charles Wiggins has signified his intention of not being a candidate for re-election. The usual luncheon will follow the meeting.

Watchman Struck by Engine.—Henry Thuer, a watchman, 65 years old and employed as a watchman at the North St. Louis stove company, was struck by a

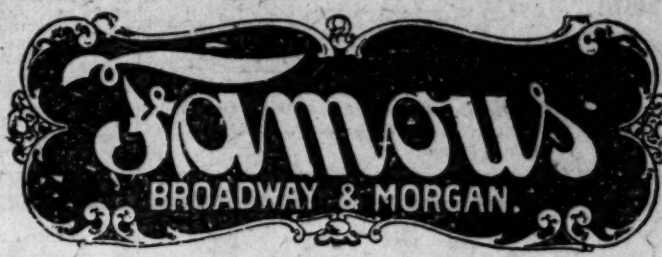
switch engine while he was crossing the two tracks at Cass avenue last evening. He was thrown a distance of 15 feet, but the City Hospital it was said, had escaped serious injury. His home is 1400 North Main street.

Annual Christmas Festival and Hop.—The Humboldt Turnverein will give their annual Christmas festival and hop on Thursday evening, Dec. 23, at their hall, 2300 Easton avenue. Santa Claus will make his appearance about 10 o'clock and distribute prizes to all the children present.



PLEASE

Shop in the morning if possible—you'll find it much more convenient.



DON'T

Delay your holiday shopping—only 7 business days remain before Xmas.



\$30,000

WORTH OF LADIES' OUTER-GARMENTS

Purchased by Famous at ridiculous price concessions, resulting in the most marvelous trade event ever launched by this store. The purchase includes 3200 swell garments—products of the highest class Eastern designers and manufacturers, such as Hyman Levy & Son, Printz, Biederman & Co., Edward Rubin & Co., and a number of other renowned makers.

The magnitude of the purchases and the scores of fetching styles represented render it an utter impossibility to enter into lengthy descriptions. Rest assured, however, that every new and voguish conception of the season is here (many not before seen), all carrying the tone and dash of elegance and fashion. The goods have arrived, are marked and arranged and go on sale promptly at 8 o'clock Wednesday morning at prices that bid fair to distance and overshadow all previous attempts at value giving.

Here's the way these handsome garments will be slaughtered—timely, too, just as that Xmas present is to be purchased. Read on—



\$45 and \$50 Swellest Garments—100 in the lot—in this sale—choice at..... 25.00

\$30 Highest Class 3-4-length The Alexandra Coats, \$35 Highest Class Medium Length The Kitchener Cape Coats, \$40 Highest Class Monte Carlo Shape Coats,

And every one a marvel of beauty. In this sale, choice at.....



\$18.00 Swell Tailor-Made Monte Carlos—new sleeves and back pieces, \$20.00 Swell Tailor-Made Monte Carlos—with single or double capes..... 9.95

\$8.00 Finely-Tailored Box Coats, \$10.00 Finely-Tailored Norfolk Coats, \$12 Finely-Tailored Monte Carlos—all the correct shades. In this sale—choice of any..... 5.00

\$6.00 Fine Kersey Loose-Fitting Coats, \$7.00 Fine Kersey Half-Fitted Coats, \$7.50 Fine Kersey Tight-Fitting Back Coats,

All the season's prevailing shades. In this sale, choice at.....

3.95

\$12.00 Swell-Tailored Blouse Suits, \$15.00 Swell-Tailored Norfolk Suits, \$18.00 Swell-Tailored Sample Suits,

An assortment of styles and materials. In this sale, choice of any.....

7.50



150 Walking Skirts—Samples and short stocks of Skirts made to sell for \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00—in this sale—choice at..... 1.75

100 Fur Scarfs or Collarettes, In black or brown fur—worth \$4.00, \$5.00 and \$6.00—in this sale choice at..... 1.95

\$3.75 Ladies' and Misses' Jackets—Meltons, \$4.75 Fancy Bouclies and Mixtures—\$5.50 a variety of styles to select from—All the desirable shades. In this sale, choice of any..... 2.00

\$8.00 Fine Man-Tailored Walking Skirts, \$9.00 Fine Trimmed Dress Skirts, \$10.00 Sample Skirts—

Each a different design, of best all-wool materials. In this sale, choice of any.....

5.00

\$22.50 Canadian Seal Coats—Guaranteed full skins—lining guaranteed for two seasons—in this sale—choice at..... 16.50

75 Finest Marten Scarfs—With six fine tails—made to sell for \$10.00—in this sale—choice at..... 5.00

Xmas Sale of ...PARLOR LAMPS...

These two extraordinary trade inducements are for Wednesday's shoppers only—they save you a neat little sum on that Christmas gift—don't overlook them—

\$4.50 Parlor Lamps, \$2.98—

Fitted with central draft burners—some with metal base, wrought iron finish—others with china base to match globe—attractively decorated and solid colored globes—not one in the lot worth under \$4.50—choice for this day only.....

2.98

\$7.50 Parlor Lamps, \$4.95—

These, too, are fitted with central draft burners—base and globe with exquisite hand-painted decorations—also solid colored ceramic, oriental, blue, canary, etc.—you'd readily pay \$7.50 for any of them—special for tomorrow only.....

4.95

\$3.98 PICTURES, \$2.50.

Now, here's indeed an unusual offer, coming just as the picture selling is at its height.

We place on sale tomorrow a lot of fine Pictures, framed in 16x20 inch gold oval frames—some with beautiful florentine edge—others handsomely metal ornamented—like cut—these are \$3.98 values—Wednesday, choice at.....

2.50

SMOKING JACKETS.

You couldn't decide on anything that he'd be better pleased with for Xmas than one of these comfortable House Coats, and if it comes from Famous you'll have the added satisfaction of knowing it'll give him good and lasting service.

We carry a vast assortment—made of double-faced cheviot cloth—plain, rich exterior and striped or plaid interior—in all the newest shades and color combinations—suits and silk cord bound—also frog fasteners—optional values at Famous prices.....

4.95

FANCY BOXES,

Beautifully designed—filled with strongly made and useful articles—a very acceptable remembrance. An especially rich assortment to choose from at Famous.

COLLAR AND CUFF BOXES—Top satin lined—velvetly decorated—\$1.00 value—special at..... 48c Others up to \$3 each.

COMBINATION TOILET AND MANICURE SETS—place-best quality fittings—in handsome satin-lined celluloid boxes—like cut—\$3.50 value—special at..... \$2.25 Others 45c to \$12 each.

CELLULOID HANDEKERCH, CHIFF AND GLOVE BOXES—Satin lined—velvetly decorated—\$1.00 value—special at..... 50c Others up to \$3.50 each.

SHAVING SETS—Satin lined, celluloid box—razor, brush and mirror—made up—worth \$1.50—Famous price..... 98c Others up to \$12 each.

CIGAR BOXES—Natural wood chest—perforated also lined—with elastic moisture-lock and key—"Cigars" in metal on lid—Famous price..... 98c

TWO SPLENDID CLOTHING OPPORTUNITIES

Men's \$12.50 and \$13.50 Suits and Overcoats, \$8.90.

The greatest values you've seen in many a day. THE SUITS in an extremely handsome assortment of well Scotch weaves—in all the newest colorings—as well as solid meltons and black clay diagonals. THE OVERCOATS splendidly made of plain kerseys, mixed chevots and Irish frieze—medium or long cut—with plain or slashed pockets—made to sell at \$12.50 and \$13.50—now choice at.....

8.90

Men's \$15.00 and \$16.50 Suits and Overcoats, \$11.35.

A sumptuous collection of Men's fashionable ready-to-wear apparel—smart Suits, made of high-class fabrics—finely lined and tailored throughout—the coats are cut in that natty military style or loose fitting. THE OVERCOATS in the swag, long, loose effects or in the medium and shorter lengths—plain or slashed pockets—all are cut right, hang right and fit right—were made to sell at \$15.00 and \$16.50—just figure out the saving—now choice at.....

11.35

Ladies' \$2 Shoes, \$1.39

This excellent bargain on a thoroughly solid, sturdy and durable pair of shoes can be accomplished Wednesday at Famous. These came to us from a Boston factory at a price low enough to permit this underpricing. They're made of good quality vici kid—with patent leather tip—flexible soles, military heels—new, stylish lasts and patterns—all sizes and widths—

Wednesday choice at pair.....

1.39